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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 19. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BLUE OUTLOOK FOR THE TREATY

Fear Is Expressed That Gorman Is Working in Secret Against Ratification.

M'KINLEY SPARES LANE.

President Saves Eighth Illinois Captain from Dishonorable Discharge from Service.

OTHER NEWS OF CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.

Just at the present time things are looking rather blue for the peace treaty. Members of the Foreign Relations committee argue confidentially that they have not been able to count enough votes to make up both sides of the Senate.

Fear Gorman May Be Against Batification.

The feature of the situation which is causing the administration forces most anxiety is mysterious movements of Senator Gorman. It is feared he is actively organizing the opposition to the treaty, and his ability to handle a strong minority is so well known in the Senate as to cause great anxiety.

Senator Gorman goes out of the Senate March 4, and therefore, so far as immediate prospects are concerned, is comparatively independent of public opinion.

It is well known, however, that Gorman is the Eastern Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and as such he naturally antagonizes Bryan, who has advised the Democratic Senators to vote for the treaty and then make their fight on the question of annexation.

Gorman may have an ambition, it is said, either to beat the treaty or to force the Senate to pass a declaratory resolution against annexation. Whatever his motives may be the Maryland Senator has displayed a great deal of pernicious activity within the last few days, so that friends of the treaty this evening freely admit in private that prospects of ratification at the present session are becoming more gloomy every day.

Colonel James A. Sexton was reported tonight from the hospital to be somewhat improved. Mrs. Sexton has arrived here to look after his comfort.

Several test votes were secured in the Senate late this afternoon which apparently assure the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill substantially as it came from the committee, with the amendment which was accepted by Senator Morgan without hesitation.

A final vote on the bill was delayed by the multiplicity of amendments, but on a number of roll calls the friends of the bill maintained their strength and successfully resisted all amendments looking toward delay.

The friends of the Morgan measure freely admit it is full of provisions which require change, but they are not willing to accept any amendments which require further diplomatic negotiations before any work is done, for this means that the present concession to the Maritime Canal company, which is the only possible claim by the United States at the present time to ownership in the canal, would necessarily lapse before the new negotiations could be completed.

Senator Morgan and the particular friends of the bill assert that all of these propositions for delay are in the interest of the Pacific railroad combination. The principal test vote today was on the amendment offered by Senator Caffery of Louisiana, which proposes, first, to negotiate to break down the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and then to secure sovereign rights from Nicaragua and Costa Rica along the line of the canal. It was defeated by a vote of 32 to 22, and it is probable the majority on final passage, which may come any day, will be still lighter.

For the first time during the war President McKinley exercised executive clemency, and spared Captain George V. Lane, Eighth Illinois Infantry, the disgrace of being dishonorably dismissed the service, by disapproving the sentence of the court-martial.

President Saves Lane from Dismissal.

Captain Lane was found guilty of failing to resist mutiny, in violation of the twenty-third article of war, and conduct prejudicial to order and military discipline. The trial was by general court-martial, which took place at San Luis, Cuba, and the verdict was dismissal from the service.

Some time ago the Eighth Illinois became disorderly, and was ordered out of Santiago for unsoldierly conduct. Captain Lane, who was present upon the occasion, did not use his best endeavors to suppress the mutiny, nor did he make any report to his commanding officer.

The twenty-third article of war provides that "any officer who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his best endeavors to suppress the same, or, having knowledge of any intended mutiny or sedition, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct."

After looking into the matter the President decides to remit the sentence, and Secretary Alger, in the order made public today, said:

"The evidence concerning the charges upon which the accused was convicted being conflicting and failing to establish his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the findings and sentence are disapproved by the President."

Today President McKinley received a telegram from the West signed "Veteran," which said: "Dismiss Eagan, let Alger go, and for God's sake give General Miles a chance for his white alley."

Representative Hopkins will call a meeting of the Census committee tomorrow to consider the measure for providing for taking the twelfth census. He hopes to have the bill ready to report favorably to the House next Friday.

Preparing to Take Twelfth Census.

There has been some discussion about putting the census employés under the civil service law, and it was believed an effort would be made when the bill is taken up by the House to have the civil service law applied to the position created.

Mr. Hopkins said this afternoon he had no fear of any concerted effort of this character, as the sentiment of the House was overwhelmingly against such a proposition.

Major Duncan B. Harrison of Chicago, who was assigned to duty with the Second Immune Regiment at Santiago, will leave for that place on Wednesday. He has been in Washington for some time suffering with an attack of fever contracted in Cuba. He has recovered, and is now fit for duty.

So far as the War department knows there are no charges of cruelty against Colonel Stozenberger, of the First Nebraska Infantry, now on duty at Manila, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of some Nebraska politicians to have him discredited. A letter has been received at the War department, however, from an individual, but he makes no specific charges and simply says the men of the regiment have been "treated outrageously," and Colonel Stotzenberger would take his life in his hands if he should march through the streets of Omaha at the head of his regiment.

Discredit Charges Against Stotzenberger.

The charges of "outrageous treatment" are so vague the department will totally ignore them. The trouble seems to be jealousy on the part of the citizens of Nebraska, who wanted Colonel Colton placed in command of the regiment instead of Colonel Stotzenberger, when Colonel Bratt, who was originally in command, resigned on account of ill health.

Stotzenberger was the Lieutenant Colonel and Governor Holcomb of Nebraska merely promoted him to the Colonelcy, notwithstand the protests of these people. If there is any trouble in the regiment it is local and one with which the department has nothing to do.

Several army officers at the department who are acquainted with Colonel Stotzenberger say he is a strict disciplinarian and would certainly see that his orders were carried out; but they believe he would be the last man in the world to punish a soldier cruelly for disobedience of orders, but would confine himself strictly to the regulations in punishing any breach of discipline.

Representative Foss appeared before the Rivers and Harbors committee this afternoon and urged it to authorize a survey and estimate of cost of the Waukegan harbor, with a view to making a depth of twenty feet.

As a result of the efforts of "Billy" Lorimer a provision for an appropriation of $75,000 for introducing the pneumatic mail service in Chicago will be incorporated in the postal appropriation bill.

Pneumatic Mail Service for Chicago.

When this measure was framed the committee intentionally left out an appropriation of $225,000 for this service at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

It has been shown the pneumatic service in those cities has been fairly successful, and Mr. Lorimer went before the committee and not only convinced them of the mistake they were making in cutting off the appropriation for the three Eastern cities, but secured the allowance of $75,000 for the introduction of this service in Chicago.

Talking of the question of river improvement, Congressman Mann said: "There is a simple and easy way, and that is for the city authorities to act. Let Mayor Harrison and the Council pass an ordinance requiring the street car companies to lower these tunnels in order to remove obstructions to navigation, and order the tunnels closed in case the street car companies refuse to comply with the ordinance. The city has authority to act without any order of the general government. If such action is taken Congress would then do its part toward deepening and improving the river."

Mann Tells How to Lower Tunnels.

Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan University, who is to be one of the President's commission to the Philippines, called at the White House today and had a long talk over the situation, at the conclusion of which he formally accepted the responsibility imposed upon him.

Worcester Calls at White House.

President Schurman of Cornell and Professor Worcester will probably sail for Hongkong by the end of the month and take a government transport for Manila. Colonel Denby, the other civilian member of the commission, may be detained here by his duties on the war investigation, but if so will join his colleagues by the next steamer.

They will met with Admiral Dewey and General Otis in Manila and organize for active work during the springtime. At Manila the hottest season is from March to June—the greatest heat being felt in May before the rain sets in, when the maximum temperature ranges from 80° to 100° and the rainfall runs up to as much as 120 inches in a month, so the commissioners will not be able to get about the island much until fall.

At a meeting of the House Banking and Currency committee today an effort was made to have the McCleary bill, providing for the reform of the currency system, favorably reported to the House, but the motion was defeated by two majority.

Setback to McCleary Bank Measure.

It will be remembered this bill was irregularly reported to the House during the last session, and as McCleary was not satisfied with this way of doing business he decided to have it recalled and reported in the regular manner. His efforts were defeated, however, and the committee then discussed the Mitchell bill, which provides that when greenbacks have been once redeemed in gold they shall not again be paid out unless for gold.

They also considered a measure introduced by Brosius of Pennsylvania, in which is incorporated the provision providing for segregating greenbacks in the Treasury when redeemed in gold, providing that they shall not be paid out except for gold; authorizing banks with a capital of $25,000, and allowing national banks to issue notes to the face value of bonds held by them.

As usual the committee was unable to agree, but they managed to escape having a row, as the prime mover of all the trouble, Walker of Massachusetts, was absent.

The committee adjourned until next Wednesday, when another effort will be made to get together, but a member of the committee said he did not believe there was the slightest hope of his committee accomplishing anything this session.

Down-right hunger on the part of some of the old Senators prevented the confirmation of Joseph Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain today. His name was favorably reported by the committee and there was no opposition to the confirmation, but after the long roll-calls on the Nicaragua bills had been concluded it was nearly 6 o'clock. Senator Pettus of Alabama frankly said he was hungry, and a majority of the Senate promptly agreed to adjourn instead of having an executive session, for which Senator Davis of Minnesota pleaded in vain.

Hunger Delays Choate's Confirmation.

Professor G. Trentanove, the sculptor of the Marquette statue and other well known works, is being urged as the Art Commissioner for America at the Paris Exposition.

CROWD AT FRENCH BALL.

ANNUAL NEW YORK EVENT PROVES A LIVELY AFFAIR.

Six Thousand People in Attendance, and with the Policemen Relegated to the Basement the Merrymakers Are Permitted to Do as They Please —Fort Sheridan Troops View Gen. Grant's Tomb and Will Sail for the Philippines—Other Gotham Gossip.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 18.

Once more the French ball. The same two old bands, the same old electric "C. F. de L'Harmonie" at the same old stage, with the same allegorical curtain hiding the same old wineroom; the same bunting and flags, the same greenery in scant festoons, the same masks and dominoes—but not the same ball—at least not in recent years. It was the liveliest ball of a decade.

French Ball a "Lively" Affair.

"Eet ees our bon ami Captain Price," explained the floor manager. "He ees a vairee nice man. He say zat ze gendarmes stay in ze cellaire, so zat ze ladees may keek just a leetle."

The floor manager was right. With 11:30 p. m. and the first crash of brass and the first appearance of the advance guard of coryphees, the blue coats drew discreetly back. The floor was strictly for the dancers.

Madison Square was picturesque. The roof was striped with broad bands of bunting. Pendant from every arch were big balls of flags and from them hung Japanese lanterns glowing with electric lights.

Green swathed the arena boxes, and a line of trees and fence of bunting marked out the dancing surface. On the stage sat the Seventh Regiment Band of 100 pieces and Schwab's Orchestra, another hundred strong. Back of the stage was the regulation curtain, behind which were the regulation tables, at which, after 2 a. m., men paid $5 for a quart of California champagne.

It was the first really good ballet the French ball ever has produced. Thirty-six couples took the floor. Up struck the old "Orpheus and Eurydice" ballet music. Smash! Bang!

"You are all right!" yelled the crowd, and then in rapid succession came other ballets and a patriotic divertissement with Cuban and Spanish dancers. There were Rough Rider and sailor dances, all concluding, as the flood manager explained, "with a grand and elegant tableau."

Then came the thirty premieres in fluffy tulle and tarletan. A whirl of skirts, a swish of strings, and then the grand march. The thirty led it. There were 3,000 on hand now and in line.

After midnight the Cercle people grew cheerful. It was the French ball of days agone. The girls in tights could kick as high as they pleased. They aimed at hats "obligingly" held up, surrounded by a fringe of black coats.

There were 6,000 persons in the garden by this time. "All over 4,000 is clear profit," explained the box office man cheerfully.

Captain Price and Inspector Thompson, who were in charge, looked on beamingly. Everything was lovely and the policemen in the cellar staid there.

Two thousand whirling figures in gayest of colors, lights blinking through clouds of smoke, a band struggling amiably over "I Don't Want No Cheap Man," circles of white shirt fronts and corsages rising tier above tier in the balconies, the poping of corks—that was New York's thirty-first annual French ball at 2 a. m.

Staid business-men escorted pretty girls around the room and ordered champagne.

"It is French ball night," they said.

The residence of Maurice Dwight Collier, 8 East Forty-eighth street, was badly damaged by a fire which was discovered in Mrs. Collier's bedroom this afternoon. Mrs. Collier's jewel case, it is thought, is buried in the débris. The jewels, the police estimate, were worth at least $5,000.

George Peabody Wetmore, United States Senator from Rhode Island, is confined to his bed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with pleurisy. While his condition is not considered alarming, his wife and daughter have arrived to care for him.

Just at dusk tonight the Manila transport that is to carry the first American troops across the Atlantic saluted the tomb of General Grant, after whom the vessel is named. It was a full national salute. The magnificent transport was to have gone up the river in the morning to give the people a chance to see the finest and most complete troopship in the American navy.

Fourth Is Ready to Sail to Orient.

Dawn found the Grant ready, decorated with flags, steam up, every one of the 1,800 soldiers—the pick of the army—spick and span, waiting for inspection by the Secretary of War and his party. But during the night it had managed to pick up a steel cable with one of its propellers and before the wheel could be stopped the wire hawser was snarled and twisted about the shaft and propeller blades.

Divers were sent down to untwist the cable, but it was 4 p. m. before they succeeded.

When General Lawton found the transport was clear and enough daylight remained to make the trip the vessel was headed up the river. Factories and steamboats heralded its approach with steam whistles.

The Grant made a beautiful picture. The stalwart infantry of the Fourth and the Fourteenth crowded its decks. Aft was a gay gathering of officers and women, for several of the officers are taking their families with them to the Philippines.

When the transport's rapid-fire gun bellowed the salute the flags on the tomb were dipped and waved, and the Grant blew a long blast on the steam whistles and steamed back to the bay. The Grant will leave tomorrow morning. The government party arrived on the Congressional train in the morning, inspected the ship, and returned to Washington at 12:30.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield will sail for Europe on Thursday, Jan. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will sail to spend the summer abroad the first part of February. Mrs. Astor will sail the middle of February and go direct to her apartments in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller will take a trip to the West Indies, sailing on March 4.

A bid of $34,000 for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange was made today. This is $500 less than the record price, made in 1881.

One hundred members of the Republican club celebrated in the clubhouse tonight the election of their President, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, to the United States Senate. Senator Depew first held a reception upstairs in the library, the members of the club filing before him and shaking his hand. After the Senator-elect had formally greeted all his friends the dinner was served.

Reception to Chauncey Depew.

When the speaking began Dr. Depew took his place before a window decorated with a large American flag. He said in part:

"I am convinced that the first duty of the Senate is to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain. Let the treaty be ratified, let diplomatic relations be resumed between Spain and the United States, between the new Spain and the United States, then the patriotism, the wisdom, and the statesmanship of our country will adjust our relation to these new possessions and formulate governments for them. I do not share the apprehension entertained by many people for whose judgment I have the profoundest respect.

"The unsurpassed mineral and agricultural opportunities of our Pacific slope are only partly developed because of distance from European and Eastern markets, but with China open to us, with our foothold in the Philippines and midway Hawaii, there will come to the golden coast a new birth for its farms and its mines which will add incalculably to the wealth, employment, and population of the Pacific.

"While giving to the administration of President McKinley a loyal support, while living up to the principles and promises of the Republican party, I hope to be as Senator a party man but not a partisan."

Mrs. A. M. Palmer is evidently tired of hearing Mme. Vivanti Chartres, author of the comedy "That Man," say all sorts of unkind things about her and not answer back, for tonight she caused papers to be served on the authoress for a suit for $15,000 damages for defamation of character.

The Squirrel Inn, which is now engaging the attention of the Church Temperance society, is so far an empty building, situated at 131 Bowery, between two saloons. To equip it so that it may become a resort of workingmen, a rival and substitute for the saloons, $15,000 is required. On Monday last, in order to further the establishment of the Squirrel Inn, Bishop Potter and Joseph H. Choate lent their voices to its praise.

Squirrel Inn Plans Set Forth.

"The purpose of the Squirrel Inn," said Mr. Graham of the Temperance society, "is a novel one in this country, but it is one borrowed from similar establishments in London and Liverpool. It is designed to give workingmen something better than the saloon."

It is designed to make of it a sort of club, an entertainment house, a place where good food may be obtained at small prices, where hot non-intoxicating drinks may be had at all hours, where there will be a cheerful restaurant, a reading-room, a lecture hall, twenty-five sleeping rooms on the third floor, and dormitories containing 100 beds on the fourth and fifth floors.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mabel Huntington, daughter of Charles R. Huntington of 49 East Twentieth street, to the Rev. Alexander William Bostwick, rector of Calvary Church, this city.

"The Bar association of the City of New York at its next meeting will pass resolutions recommending that all members of the bar wear silken gowns when they appear in the courts to plead cases."

Silken Gowns for Attorneys.

Thus stated a prominent attorney today. He went on:

"The Judges in the Court of Special Sessions wear silk gowns. When the Assistant District Attorneys and the criminal lawyers appear in this court, gowned, the solemnity of the proceedings should do much to deter crime."

According to a cable dispatch from London Harry Furniss, the artist, has started a movement for an Anglo-American testimonial to Sir Henry Irving in appreciation of all that he has done to raise the dramatic profession. He suggests that as the old Lyceum Theater must soon be pulled down, Sir Henry be presented by his English and American admirers with a freehold site, near the old theater, of a new theater to be called the Irving Theater, as a gift from the two nations.

Daniel and Charles Frohman will produce a new three act comedy entitled "At the White Horse Tavern" at Wallack's Theater on Feb. 6. Some of the actors thus far engaged are Joseph Holland, Felix Morris, Amelia Bingham, Miriam Nesbitt, Elizabeth Wainwright, and Nellie Butler.

John C. Sheehan, who in 1897 aspired to the leadership of Tammany Hall, today expressed himself on the subjects of national expansion and free silver in direct opposition to the views of Richard Croker. Mr. Sheehan's statements were made in response to questions, but his friends believe that he will again contest for the leadership of the organization if opportunity offers.

Sheehan Comes Out Against Croker.

It will create something of a commotion in the organization now that one district leader has come out openly for Bryan and free silver, in opposition to the published statement of Richard Croker that 16 to 1 is a dead issue.

Mr. Sheehan said today:

"I have no apology to offer for supporting William Jennings Bryan on the Chicago platform in 1896. Bryan is a great Democrat and a patriotic American, and there can be no question of the respect and regard in which he is held by the great masses of the American people. The platform of the Democratic party is good enough for me and no matter what it may be, it will receive such support as I can give to it."

On the subject of national expansion Mr. Sheehan said:

"I am opposed to expansion and I do not believe in acquiring territory in the Eastern hemisphere 8,000 miles or more from our own shores. I do not believe in the wisdom of spilling the blood and wasting the money of the American people in the benevolent assimilation of the savages of the Philippines."

A dispatch from Newport says: "Willie K. Vanderbilt Jr. came here from Boston today and was driven to the Muenchinger-King cottage. On the arrival of the steamer from New York Miss Virginia Fair, accompanied by her maid, came ashore. It is reported here that the visit of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Fair to Newport at this season of the year is to procure a house for next summer."

A. J. Cammeyer's big shoe store, in the center of the Sixth avenue shopping district, familiar to almost every woman in New York, was destroyed by fire tonight. Mr. Cammeyer estimates his loss at $350,000. His insurance is $750,000. Other losses will bring the total up to $500,000 or $750,000. The shoe store proper, in the basement, and the ground floor of the iron and granite building were completely burned out. The rest of the building, another "fireproof structure," owned by the Rhinelander estate, was not much damaged.

Shoe Store Destroyed by Fire.

WAR BEGINS IN SAMOA.

MATAAFA'S MEN RISE AGAINST MALIETOA TANUS.

Chief Justice Chambers Announces Election of Malietoa—German Consul Refuses to Recognize Decision, Whereupon Natives Rise and Defeat New King—British and American Warships Take a Hand and Reseat Chambers.

Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 18.—Samoan advices just received here say Chief Justice Chambers on Dec. 31 declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected King in succession to the dead King Malietoa. The Chief Justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected Vice King. Chief Mataafa was disqualified.

The Consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the Captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German Consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus and declined to coöperate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled in great numbers at Mulinu, armed themselves, and surrounded the municipality.

Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men, well armed, but supplied with defective ammunition. The British and American Consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they commenced on Jan. 1.

Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of their followers were captured. Then, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship, and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafa's loss was sixty-one men killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost twelve men killed and wounded.

The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British ship, and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board the ship.

The followers of Mataafa looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations, and pillaged considerably in the country.

The Consuls later decided to recognize Mataafa and his chiefs as a provisional government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterward Dr. Rafael and the German Consul closed the Supreme Court, declaring the power was vested in them. The British and American Consuls then appealed to the Captain of the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of bluejackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat.

Mataafa held aloof from these last developments. The excitement continues.

English Suppress Germans.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—A cablegram to the Call from Auckland, New Zealand, under date of Jan. 15, says:

When the Oceanic steamship Alameda left Apia on Jan 12 a revolution had broken out on the Samoan Islands, and was being waged with much bloodshed and great destruction of property. The warships Falke and Porpoise, the latter in command of Captain Sturdee, were then at the islands, and were taking part in suppressing the rising.

On Dec. 31 the Chief Justice determined in favor of Malietoa Tanu, claiming Mataafa was barred by treaty of Berlin. On Jan. 1 5,000 of Mataafa's followers rose in rebellion and defeated 2,000 of Malietoa's men, ambushing them and killing thirteen natives and wounding many. The rebels have burned 400 houses and razed the towns on Upolu. The bread fruit trees have been cut down in many places. The foreigners are uninjured.

The crew of the Porpoise is guarding the mission as a refuge for Malietoa. The three Consuls have signed a proclamation recognizing the Mataafa party provisional government pending instructions from the powers with President Rafael as executive head.

On Jan. 6 Rafael, Rose concurring, proclaimed the Supreme Court and took possession, declaring himself Chief Justice. He asked Mataafa for 500 men, and was refused. The British and American Consuls united in a strong protest against the action of the President of the Municipal Council.

On Jan. 7 Captain Sturdee of the Purpoise and the two Consuls declared the action illegal. The Porpoise cleared for action, and landed a force of marines. Its force was unopposed, and took possession of the court. Chambers was reinstated, and the British and American flag hoisted over Chambers' house and the courthouse. The provisional government wrote to Sturdee on Jan. 12 that he would seize Malietoa and take Tamasese off the Porpoise by force if necessary, deprive them of their titles, and desert them. Chambers is residing on the Porpoise. The British and American Consuls have protested against any infringement of the Berlin treaty. British residents have taken refuge in their consulate, and the American residents have taken refuge in the mission.

An American warship is urgently needed here.

Terms of Treaty Violated.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The situation in the Samoan Islands is realized here to be full of gravity. For some time past there has been an exchange of correspondence between the three governments parties to the treaty of Berlin respecting the choice of a successor to the late King Malietoa.

The statements in the dispatch from Apia are not regarded here as conclusive, for the reason that they are in conflict with the provisions of the treaty.

If, as reported, Rafael, the President of the Municipal Council at Apia, and the German Consul, Rose, have seized the Supreme Court and pronounced themselves practically dictators, it said here that they have violated the treaty absolutely.

The Chief Justice, under the treaty, is made the court of last resort under any circumstances, and, moreover, the treaty in terms provides distinctly that in case of any dispute between the natives themselves, or between the foreigners in Samoa, that dispute shall be referred to the Chief Justice, and his decision shall be final.

The treaty expresses the idea that this provision is to guard against hostile outbreaks. Therefore, it is scarcely believed here that the President of the Council would thus deliberately violate the plain treaty provision.

The report that the three Consuls have joined in a provisional recognition of Mataafa could not be reconciled with the open disagreement with the terms of the treaty as to the choice of a King that such action would involve, the power of settling disputes of this character being, as already stated, solely lodged in the hands of the Chief Justice, who, by the way, is in this case an American.

The last advices of the government here were to the effect that the Chief Justice had this particular dispute under consideration, it having been regularly referred to him, in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

His decision in all probability would be regarded as binding by the government of the United States.

Dervish Force Surrenders.

Cairo, Jan. 18.—The whole remaining force of Ahmed Fedil, the only unconquered dervish chieftain, numbering about 2,000 men, has surrendered to the British gunboat Metommeh, on the Blue Nile. Fedil escaped in a southerly direction.

YESTERDAY IN STATE LEGISLATURES.

In New York, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Michigan the Legislatures in joint session formally elected the Senators chosen in separate session the day before.

In West Virginia the Senate and Governor continue to ignore the organization of the House.

In Michigan the Pingree and anti-Pingree forces had a fight over increasing an election committee. The result is claimed as a victory by the anti-Pingree faction.

In Pennsylvania the first joint ballot for United States Senator was cast, without gain for Quay. The opposition became indignant at the rulings of Lieutenant Governor Gobin and formulatetd a protest to be presented today.

In California, Delaware, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Utah, and Nebraska joint ballots for United States Senator were taken, without material change in the standing of the candidates.

In Arkansas Governor Dan W. Jones and other State officers were inaugurated.

In Minnesota the Legislature in joint session passed a resolution urging early ratification of the peace treaty.

In Wisconsin the Republican caucus took three ballots for nominee for United States Senator and adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon. Quarles led on the third ballot, with Stephenson second.

EDWARD P. GRISWOLD IS DEAD.

Member of the Cloak Firm Expires at His Home in Evanston.

Edward P. Griswold of the firm of Griswold, Palmer & Co., manufacturers of ladies', misses', and children's cloaks, 197 and 199 Adams street, died at his home in Evanston at 2 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Griswold was born in Weathersfield, Conn., in 1837, and came to Chicago in 1860. He was the pioneer cloak dealer of the West.

He formerly lived on the South Side, in Chicago, removing to Evanston two and a half years ago.

Mr. Griswold leaves a widow and four children, his two sons being E. B. and H. T. Griswold, and two daughters, Maude and Grace.

No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

RUSSIA TO TAKE HERAT, IF—

General of Transcaspian Troops to Capture Afghan Capital After the Death of Ameer.

London, Jan. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "In the event of disturbances following upon the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Russian General, Beguljuboff, Governor of the transcaspian district, who has a force of 20,000 men, has direct instructions to take Herat (360 miles west of Cabul, and a post of great military importance)."

DESERTS BRYAN STANDARD.

Kansas City Times Comes Out Urging Senator Cockrell for Democratic Presidential Candidate.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18.—In a leading editorial tomorrow the Kansas City Times, which has been a stanch supporter of William Jennings Bryan, will urge the candidacy of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1900.

ESTERHAZY ARRIVES IN PARIS.

Count to Testify Before Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus Revision Case.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy arrived this evening from Rotterdam to testify before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry.

Several newspaper men met him at the railway station, but he declined to be interviewed.

RIVER STEAMER IS BURNING.

Packet Boat at Memphis Wharf in Flames and Women's Lives Are in Danger.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1:30 a. m.—The Memphis and Vicksburg Packet company's steamer Ouachita is burning at the Memphis docks and will probably be a total loss. Several women were aboard, but all escaped.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, with rising temperature.
Sun rises at 7:24; sets at 4:58.
Moon sets at 1:27 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Blue Outlook for the Treaty.
New York's French Ball Held.
Victory for Mataafa.
Secret of Keely Motor.
2 Balloting for Wisconsin Senator.
Legislative Action at Springfield.
Quay Fails to Gain Any Votes.
3 African Railway Encouraged.
To Make Havana Healthy.
Grosscup Named for Judgeship.
Clew to the Paul Jones.
To Cut Miners' Wages.
4 Solving the Gagne "Mystery."
Poole Captures Two Purses.
Anson's Request for a Franchise.
5 Harrison Seeks Ryan's Aid.
Underground Trolley Practicable.
Miss Lindblom Surprises Brokers.
7 Eagan Trial to Be Next Week.
Hawaiian Cable Bill Up.
10 May Cite McGann for Contempt.
Many Want to Be Justices.
Report of Telephone Companies.

Pages. Pages.
6 Editorial. 8 Short Story.
7 Amusements. 10 Railroads.
8 Society. 10 Courts.
8 Fontenoy. 10 Insurance.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAMBURG	Bohemia	
LIVERPOOL	Majestic	
NEW YORK	Phœnicia	St. Louis.
NEW YORK	Teutonic	Germanic.
NEW YORK	Island	
NEW YORK	Teutonic	
PHILADEL'A	Switzerland	
SOUTHAM'N		New York.

NEW LIGHT ON KEELY'S SECRET.

Explorations of Old Laboratory Show Remnants of Hidden Tubing Under Floor.

MAY HAVE CARRIED AIR.

Investigators Trace Connections to Huge Sphere Buried in Ground Beneath the House.

IT PROBABLY HELD GASES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—In view of the tremendous interest in the question of the genuineness of the famous Keely motor experiments, and following up its own investigation of a week ago, the Press has just concluded an investigation of the dismantled workshop of John W. Keely, 1420 North Twentieth street, in an endeavor to get at the bottom of the secret of the Keely motor.

In this work the investigators were assisted by Professor Herring, a consulting electrical engineer of wide experience; Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed, assistant professor of physics of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Leighter Witmer, professor of experimental psychology at the University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. M. S. Miller. In addition to these gentlemen Clarence B. Moore, son of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, was an interested spectator, and Coleman Sellers Jr. took part in the examination of the flooring on Tuesday afternoon, when the most important find of all was made.

The investigation was most thorough, every bit of flooring was ripped up and every nook and cranny explored under the flooring and under the walls. The debris left in between the joists and in barrels was sifted, and no opportunity to find tell-tale evidence was missed.

Probably Uses Gases.

The results show that communication between the upper and lower rooms of the famous laboratory was easy, and was apparently one of the conditions under which the experiments were carried on. In a nutshell, the discoveries of tubing under the floor of the main exhibition room and the brick partition wall between the exhibition rooms, in connection with the possible use of the great steel sphere as a reservoir for compressed air, or compressed gases, has convinced all the investigators that this was not only the possible but the probable agency that moved the Keely motor.

This tubing is of the kind calculated to stand high pressures, and the amount of it found and the position of the few pieces in place, is held by the investigators to go a long way toward solving the secrets of the famous laboratory.

On Friday of last week a number of men high in mechanical circles made a cursory examination of the old Keely workshop. Among them were William Sellers, J. S. Bancroft, and Coleman Sellers. Protruding about an inch from the floor of the middle room of the upper floor a tube was found that at first appeared to be a heavy electric wire. The tube entered the floor close to the wall, passed diagonally through the heavy brick partition, and extended a distance of two feet into a room on the first floor, where it hung free.

This tube is now in the safety vault of William Sellers & Co., 1600 Hamilton street.

Says Tubes Carried Pressure.

Coleman Sellers said today: "After seeing the tubing in place under the floor of the Keely laboratory I am inclined to the opinion that the inventor employed compressed air in his experiments. The size of the bore of the tubes indicates that they were intended to carry high pressures. It is impossible to see the tubes under the floor and believe in the inventor's sincerity. He could have had no honest object in creating them."

By Wednesday night every nook and corner in the one-time Keely laboratory had been searched, every board had been turned. It was curious work, probing the walls and exploring the dark recesses under the floors. Eager eyes followed every move of pick and shovel. Scientists and engineers looked carefully for tangible evidence, and most watchful among them was Clarence B. Moore, into whose life Keely's interests have brought so much disquiet and unhappiness.

Discover the Steel Sphere.

The three-ton steel sphere, a description of which has been previously published in THE TRIBUNE, was the first object of investigation. It lay under the floor and was almost covered by the earth and refuse that had been used in filling up the space between the floor and the ground.

Excavations were made on all sides until the sphere was entirely uncovered. It was found to be resting on the natural clay. Heavy beams had been pressed about it to hold it in place. The earth that covered it seemed to have been thrown in after the sphere had been set in position.

The joists had been cut to allow its passage from the room into the ground, and the joists had then been reinforced and braced against the upper surface of the sphere.

At the opposite sides of the sphere were two heavy partitions, and in the top was a hole lined with screw threads. The diameter of the hole increased toward the inside of the sphere.

A hole was dug in the side of the globe, into which the mysterious mass of steel was rolled with little effort on the part of the workmen.

Close to the sphere, under the joists and level with the hole in the sphere, was an iron pipe that extended nearly fifteen feet into the space beneath the front room and terminated close to a pit lined with heavy wood and covered by a trap door. At each end of this pipe was an elbow point of steel.

The work of Monday was confined to the lower floor. At night two detectives guarded the dismantled laboratory.

The search party explored the upper floor on Tuesday. Nothing was found in the front

and middle rooms. The room in the rear was curiously raised above the others and two steps led to it from the middle room. It was in this middle room that Keely had conducted the demonstrations with his motor and lever.

Explore Chamber of Mystery.

The upper boards were quickly ripped off, and every man in the party went down upon his hands and knees. A cry of surprise came from a man in the corner near the door. The man brushed aside the dust and disclosed a narrow brass tube about three feet in length that ran through the joists in holes specially cut for it. The tube did not extend far, but the holes in the joists continued halfway across the room. Within a foot of the first tube another was found that pierced the thick brick wall in two different places. The tube had been broken off, but the part in the masonry had not been disturbed.

The long tube found by William Sellers passed through the same wall at a distance of four feet from the place in which the other was discovered.

The men who saw both are of the opinion the two tubes were connected at one time, and that it would have been easy to continue a tube under the double floor from one place to the other.

Connections Broken Off.

The removal of all the experimental machinery by the Keely company left the meager laboratory at 1420 North Twentieth street nothing but a shell of brick walls and wood partitions.

The lair of the famous motor, a motor that never turned a wheel for commercial purposes in all the twenty-five years of Keely's experimenting, was a lair from which it was quite evident the curious mechanical constructions had been carried off in entirety, nothing being left but traces of where they had stood on the flooring or where they had hung on the wall or had been suspended from the ceiling.

Such a dismantling naturally broke off all connections—if there were any—with secret wires or tubes on the inside or the outside, and it was the belief of certain of the investigators that no secret tubing would be found in position, even if such tubing were entirely innocent, as it was felt that the complete cleaning out by the company would leave nothing for subsequent visitors to work over.

However, an inspection the first afternoon disclosed a piece of brass tubing of the high pressure type, about three feet long and about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, which ran from the rear room in the first floor diagonally up through the brick partition to the front exhibition room on the second floor, coming out through a hole close to the surbase. This hole was covered up by the oilcloth found in the room.

This tubing did not look unlike heavy wire, and, in fact, was exactly the same size as some heavy brass wire found on the premises.

Tubing Disproves Keely's Claim.

It was discovered by the Messrs. Sellers and is in their possession. The significance of this first find of tubing—and this applies even more strongly to the subsequent find of tubing under the mantel of the door in the second story—is that for many years the contention of Mr. Keely and his friends was that no tubing of any kind was needed to work his machines, as he did not get his results from hidden reservoirs of energy, supposedly compressed air.

The claim of most physicists, made years ago, particularly in 1888-'89, when Mr. Keely first claimed to do everything by wires and nothing by tubes, and in 1898 as well, was that all of the Keely experiments could be duplicated by means of compressed air. Of this view are the investigators who have been at work the last four days.

Hence the interest aroused by the discovery of the tubing leading from the rear room on the first floor to the rooms above.

In the opinion of the investigators the lower rear room was an admirable place in which to store compressed air, either in the big three-ton steel sphere found there or in any other apparatus, and then distribute it to the exhibition rooms above. Such a possible distribution was facilitated by the fact that in the rear room on the lower floor the joists were not exposed as in the front room, but instead a wooden ceiling had been nailed on, which gave a space of about sixteen inches between this ceiling and the floor of the room above, which room was Keely's main exhibition room.

Communication Was Perfect.

As the investigation made clear, there was perfect communication between this caveroom, in which the big sphere lies imbedded in the earth, and the upper room, in which, among other apparatus, near the door, stood the lever machine. The communication was by auger holes of various sizes in the flooring and in the ceiling.

These auger holes, for the most part, were under the various machines that were shown to visitors, and enabled the inventor to have any kind of pipe or connection he desired. According to Professor Goodspeed, who visited the laboratory in 1889, no visitors were allowed in the rear room in the lower floor, nor were they allowed to approach too near the machines and devices in the rooms above, nor could they examine the flooring nor the ceiling below the main exhibition-room.

They simply saw the results that went on in the upper rooms as Keely blew his mouth organ or twanged his chords. It also came out that Keely invariably required twenty-four hours' notice before giving an exhibition. During thiseinvestigation the ceiling and floors were torn up and thoroughly examined.

After the finding of a tubing by Mr. Sellers on Friday, Carl Hering on Monday found another piece of tubing equally long, which seemed to be a duplicate of the tubing used on the lever machine. This tubing is of the kind known as high pressure tubing, and the joints are made so as to stand great strain and are known as high pressure joints.

In the refuse heaps under the floor, on the ground floor—the building is without a cellar—was found a number of metal tubing of various diameters, the smallest being less than an eighth of an inch, the next size being about an eighth of an inch, and the next largest about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

Tubing Under Ceilings.

When the rooms above were carefully examined, tubing of the same size as that found by Mr. Hering in the ceiling of the rear room below was found in place under the floor of the second story rear room, near the door.

This tubing was apparently of exactly the same diameter as the tubing used on the lever machine, which formerly stood over in this corner of the room. Dr. Miller located this, and, furthermore, came across a piece of tubing of the same size that was carried under the joists, through the brick partition under the lintel of the door which leads from the front exhibition room to the rear. This was considered by all the investigators the greatest find of all.

This piece of tubing was carefully hidden in the brick work, which had been removed and then reset with new plaster. The tubing ran through the brick partition under the steps, where it apparently descended into the room below, but this end was broken off.

The other end of this same piece was carried diagonally through the brick work, apparently also to the floor below, but as it was likewise broken off, just where it made and how it made its connections with the mechanisms or engines below or above, was not obvious.

Believe Compressed Air Was Used.

Coleman Sellers Jr., Mr. Herrig, Mr. Moore, Professor Goodspeed, and the others present did not see what these high pressure tubes, hidden under the flooring and in the brick work, could be used for, unless it were to carry compressed air for experiments, although all admitted that the breaking off of all connections by the removal of all the machinery made the evidence presumptive rather than absolute.

They examined the tubes with care and noted particularly that those found in the rubbish had ends prepared for jointing, and it was the opinion of all they were joints specially made to stand high air pressures, such pressures, for instance, as could easily be confined in the great steel sphere, which Professor Goodspeed thought would easily hold air under the compression of a 1,000 or more atmosphere.

In addition to the metal tubing found in the second floor, in the ashes and general rubbish, heavy glass tubing was found, and above on the first floor Dr. Miller located a long iron pipe, which ran from near the shallow pit in the front room on the ground floor under the point which had been cut in one place to allow its passage, back until it almost reached the pit in the rear room, where the steel sphere lay in the earth with pipe which was thirteen and a half feet long and declared by two employés of the N. G. I. not to be a gas pipe.

By the removal of the flooring and the taking out of the débris under the flooring it was found to be plugged at each end with curious right-angled points of rough workmanship. After a careful examination of these on Tuesday afternoon Coleman Sellers Jr. declared that though crude and amateurish the points were made to control high pressures and were not commercial points. They were the kind of points that would have to be made to order or were improvised by Keely out of material he had at hand, which he worked up to suit the special purpose in view, which in both cases seemed to be to make a turn at right angles.

The discovery of this pipe and of all the odds and ends of high pressure tubing in a laboratory that for many years had been devoted to forces which needed nothing but wires or the air, and which reacted when Keely jangled musical instruments, impressed the investigators forcibly as from day to day they kept on turning up the tubing.

Disprove Vibration Theory.

It was recalled that as far back as 1887 Keely had announced that his lever machine, which Professor Goodspeed saw him operate in 1889, was moved by vibrations caused by wires. In his annual report for 1887 Keely said:

"I have already exhibited the raising of my lever with an apparent uplifting expansive force of, say, 25,000 pounds per square inch, when, in fact, there was not an ounce uplifting expansive force under the piston or under the lever to raise. The gentlemen who saw this operation will recall the fact that the uplifting force to raise the lever was transmitted through a wire," etc.

So much for Keely's point of view, but in the light of the discoveries made this week it seemed clear to all the investigators he could just as easily have performed this lifting trick by using compressed air and transmitting through some of the tubes found under the flooring and in the doorsill so conveniently near to the lever machine.

It does not follow Keely did do this, but under the conditions Professor Goodspeed and his conferees, for instance, saw the experiments in 1889, at the request of Mrs. Moore, it was the general opinion that Keely would have been perfectly free to use compressed air without the slightest chances of detection.

DEADLOCKS IN MANY STATES.

Results of the Joint Ballots Taken for United States Senators Without Elections.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The twentieth and twenty-first ballots in joint session today showed no change in the vote. The last ballot was:

JOINT BALLOT.

Grant, Rep.	27	Patterson, Rep.	2
Burns, Rep.	25	Bard, Rep.	2
Barnes, Rep.	10	De Vries, Rep.	2
Bulla, Rep.	9	Rosenfeld, Rep.	2
Knight, Rep.	2	Felton, Rep.	1
Estee, Rep.	2	White, Dem.	29
Scott, Rep.	2		

The legislative investigating committee at its sessions yesterday and today has brought forth revelations regarding the free use of money in the Senate fight.

Milton J. Green, the manager of Grant's campaign, last night on the witness stand admitted he had contributed $900 toward Speaker Wright's election. He said the money was sent to him from time to time by Grant, who had a campaign fund to be used in securing a Republican Legislature.

Green said that although Wright had promised to vote for Grant, the money was not given him with that understanding.

Today Green was again before the committee, and proceeded with his story. He in answer to questions repeated that Grant had given him money. He said that Grant had told him to use it for all legitimate purposes to secure his election, but distinctly said that he would not buy his seat in the Senate.

Dover, Del., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken by the Delaware Legislature in joint session today. Both votes were alike and were as follows:

JOINT BALLOT.

Addicks (Union Rep.)	15	George Gray (Dem.)	15
Dupont (Reg. Rep.)	11	Handy (Dem.)	5
Hilles (Rep.)	2	J. G. Gray (Dem.)	1

Absent, 3. Necessary to a choice, 25. No election.

It is said there is every prospect of another long struggle, but the union Republicans say they are confident if a Senator is elected at all it will be Addicks.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 18.—The Legislature took a joint ballot for Senator today without result. The vote was:

JOINT BALLOT.

Johnson [Rep.]	29	Hanna [Rep.]	6
Marshall [Rep.]	12	McCumbre [Rep.]	6
Roach [Dem.]	15	Cooper [Rep.]	5
Little [Rep.]	8	Hannafin	6
Lamoure [Rep.]	8		

Helena, Mont., Jan. 18.—The House and Senate took a joint ballot for United States Senator today. The vote was:

JOINT BALLOT.

Conrad	32	Toole	8
Clark	26	Powers [Rep.]	15

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 18.—The House and Senate in joint session today voted for United States Senator without a choice. The vote was:

JOINT BALLOT.

Wilson	26	Ankeny	8
Foster	24	Lewis [Dem.]	26
Humes	22	Allen	1

Necessary to elect, 54.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 18.—The Legislature in joint session today took four ballots without a change. The vote was:

JOINT BALLOT.

King	19	Cannon	7
McCune	11	Sutherland [Rep.]	14
Powers	8	Absent	4

Four ballots taken without material change.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18.—One joint ballot was taken in the Assembly today without a choice or material change. The vote was:

JOINT BALLOT.

Allen, Pop.	58	Weston, Rep.	2
Hayward, Rep.	29	Majors, Rep.	2
Webster, Rep.	10	Valentine, Rep.	2
Thompson, Rep	7	Martin, Rep.	2
Field, Rep.	4	Haines, Rep.	1
Lambertson, Rep	3	Davidson, Rep.	1
Hinshaw, Rep	3	Cornish, Rep.	1
Adams, Rep.	2	Van Dusen, Rep.	1
Reese, Rep.	2	Foss, Rep.	1

Little dropped out. Hayward, Hinshaw, and Martin each gained one, Haines lost one.

Chicago Credit Men Meet.

The Chicago Credit Men's association held a meeting and smoker at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. R. C. Hall presided. The address of the evening was delivered by James B. Forgan of the First National Bank, who selected as his subject, "A Good Note, from a Banker's Standpoint." Mr. Forgan took the promissory note, treating each clause separately, discussing and explaining the reasons for its validity.

Peacemaker Shot in the Leg.

M. E. Sincerny, 100 Eighteenth street, was walking home last evening when he met two colored men and a woman, who were quarreling at Nineteenth and State streets. He tried to interfere, when one of the men fired four shots at him, one of them taking effect in his leg. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Tourist Resorts Reached via Iron Mountain Route.

Winter tourist tickets at greatly reduced rates now on sale to Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Galveston, Tex., Mexico, and principal winter resorts in the Southwest. For rates and other information address Bissell Wilson, D. P. A., 111 Adams street, Chicago.

QUARLES LEADS IN SENATE RACE.

Republican Caucus in Wisconsin Begins Balloting for Nominee.

STEPHENSON IS SECOND.

Opening Vote a Surprise, as the Leading Candidate Claimed More Strength.

RANKS ARE HOLDING FIRM.

VOTE BY BALLOTS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Quarles	37	39	48
Stephenson	30	30	19
Babcock	19	17	17
Cook	15	16	17
Webb	10	9	10

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The result of the Republican caucus for nominee for United States Senator was a surprise in many respects. The first ballot showed that Quarles did not have the strength he claimed, and after two ballots were taken with the members voting secretly an open ballot was secured, which forced many to vote for Quarles, as they had been pledged to do.

The other candidates, after the third vote, rushed through a motion to adjourn, which was carried, the entire field voting against Quarles on the motion.

Quarles led with 48 votes on the last ballot, Stephenson being second with 19.

Mr. Quarles received 37 votes, and it was announced just before the caucus that he had at least 52 votes, and possibly 54.

The remarkable showing made by Mr. Stephenson was a complete surprise to all. His most sanguine followers did not make any claims for him, and it was generally conceded that he would be third in the running.

The falling away of the vote for Babcock was another surprise, as it was claimed for him that he would have at least 25 votes.

The vote demonstrated that Quarles' forces, which were practically pitted against the field, while having that strength that was credited to them, have not near the amount they claimed this afternoon.

It also showed conclusively that the claims of the other candidates that they can hold their forces in line and prevent Quarles' nomination are founded on fact.

To Begin the Balloting.

When the balloting began Assemblymen Fiege and Bryant were in their places, making 111 votes, with 57 necessary to a choice. A teller representing each of the candidates was appointed. The first vote was taken rapidly and when announced caused great consternation. It follows:

Quarles	37	Cook	15
Stephenson	30	Webb	10
Babcock	19		

Th second ballot resulted in a gain of two for Quarles. It was:

Quarles	39	Cook	16
Stephenson	30	Webb	9
Babcock	17		

The second ballot developed the strength of the several candidates to be practically the same as the first. Quarles gained one vote. Stephenson held his own, Babcock, Cook, and Webb lost one vote each.

As the ballot was secret it was almost impossible to determine to a certainty who each of the members were voting for.

After a long parliamentry wrangle over the question of an open vote the open ballot was carried by a vote of 57 to 53. It was received with applause.

The third ballot was:

Quarles	48	Cook	17
Stephenson	19	Webb	10
Babcock	17		

The result of the first open ballot was a complete change, the Stephenson vote fell eleven, and nearly all of them went to Quarles. Babcock, Cook, and Webb also gained.

It was a clever piece of generalship on the part of "Long" Jones which changed the caucus rule, and his candidate benefited by it. He completely trapped the Stephenson and Babcock men, who were unprepared for the move.

The announcement of the result of the third ballot raised the hopes of the Quarles forces, and they were preparing to scoop the nomination tonight, when Galloway, a Stephenson man, moved an adjournment until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The motion carried the Quarles men off their feet, and before they could tighten up their lines and compel another ballot the motion was carried.

It is now the impression that a combination will be formed against Quarles during the adjournment which will bring about the nomination of either Stephenson or Babcock.

The Quarles men are jubilant at the result and claim that the Milwaukee candidate will be elected on the first ballot tomorrow.

There is also a revival of the talk of a new candidate and a union to be formed of all of the forces, with Governor Scofield as the leader.

Hold Republican Caucus.

The caucus was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Senator MacGillivray, the chairman of the caucus committee. He announced the committee had agreed on Senator Thayer as chairman and Speaker Ray as the secretary of the caucus.

The nominations of the committee were ratified, and the caucus immediately got down to the business of nominating. Chairman Ray announced that nominating speeches were limited to ten minutes, and that nominations should be made in the following order: Quarles, Babcock, Stephenson, Cook, and Webb.

Colonel L. J. Rusk of Chippewa Falls presented the name of J. V. Quarles.

He said that he presented his name because he believed he was the representative of the intellectual, the moral, and the best social and political life of the State. He said he was not one of the original supporters of the claims of Mr. Quarles; he had not made up his mind for whom he would vote until after long deliberation and a careful consideration of all of the claims of all of the candidates.

Senator Julius Roehr of Milwaukee seconded the nomination of Mr. Quarles.

Senator J. J. MacGillivray presented the name of Mr. Babcock.

He said: "We want a man broad of mind and good of heart; a man who can care for the laborer, farmer, merchant, banker, railroader, miner, and manufacturer; one who will be willing to favor a fair division of the products and profits; one who can hold out a helping hand to the unfortunate widow in her hour of distress; one who has a heart for the entire State. Then, I ask, where can we find a successful man who can represent these trades and callings? Such a man is J. W. Babcock.

Names Isaac Stephenson.

Senator A. B. Whitman presented the name of Isaac Stephenson.

He said: "The State of Wisconsin should have a man in the Senate who represents all the great interests of the State, who is in close touch with the common people, the laborers, and who, if elected to that high position, will be acceptable to all the people and to all parts of the State; and now, in behalf of the great laboring and manufacturing interest of the Fox River Valley and of the Menominee River Valley, and in behalf of the great commercial business and laboring interests of Wisconsin, I nominate for the United States Senatorship Isaac Stephenson.

Assemblyman Edwin A. Williams nominated former Congressman S. A. Cook.

He said in part: "Mr Cook is a man of the people. Self-made, energetic, and always true to the instincts of right. He is in sympathy with the people, and the people are in sympathy with him. Honest and social, with unquestioned integrity, generous, and always gentlemanly, he has won warm friends from all sects and all parties, and they are friends to stay. His career in public life has always been satisfactory to his constituents, and it would be an impossibility to find in him a flaw. He has never been associated in any factional differences in the party, and is acceptable to all.

Speech for Judge Webb.

Senator Andrew S. Kreutzer made the last nominating speech, placing Judge Charles G. Webb before the caucus.

In summing up his candidate's claims he said: "Judge Webb's candidacy is not proposed and urged by himself, but by those who, knowing the man, are moved to do so by his sterling worth and preëminent ability and his exceptional and peculiar fitness for the honor we would confer.

SENATORS FORMALLY ELECTED.

Action of Separate Branches of Legislatures in Several States Ratified in Joint Session.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew was declared to be the United States Senator from New York State for six years from March 4 next. At noon the members of the State Senate walked through the corridor known as "The Midway," which contains the newspaper, telegraph, and telephone booths, to the Assembly Chamber, and took seats.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff presided over the joint body, Speaker of Assembly Nixon sitting on his right. The galleries and lobbies back of the chamber were filled with spectators.

The clerks of both Houses read the results of the votes taken on the election for United States Senator on Tuesday, and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff formally declared Chauncey M. Depew elected to the federal Senate from New York to succeed Edward Murphy Jr. Mr. Depew did not come to Albany as was expected.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—After the formal election of Cushman K. Davis today in the joint session of the Legislature the following telegram from Senator Davis was read:

"I most respectfully request that you will communicate to the Senate of the State of Minnesota this expression of my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my election as Senator of the United States.

"It has been usual, and it is in every way most proper, that the person chosen to that high office should appear upon the occasion of his election, and in either a public manner or by personal intercourse express his acknowledgments.

"Duties of the most imperative nature have withheld me from gratifying my great desire to be now in St. Paul. I am certain that my action in this respect will be approved. During my term of nearly twelve years in the service of the Senate I have endeavored to serve the interests of my State and country to the best of my ability.

"The people of Minnesota have been lenient respecting my errors and most appreciative of such of my official actions as they have been pleased to approve.

"Events have placed me during the last two years in trying and responsible relations to some of the most momentous questions in our history as a nation. In dealing with these questions of doubt and perplexity, intensified by the necessity for immediate and irrevocable action, I have always felt sustained and strengthened by the moral and intellectual force of a great, wise, and patriotic constituency. To that constituency and to their legislative representatives I now tender my thanks.

"Every good citizen desires in times like the present to be of service to his country, to raise it to a higher plane, to increase its power and just influence in the affairs of nations, and its security in its domestic concerns.

"I claim only a part of this common desire and am proud beyond expression that the people of Minnesota have delegated me to represent in part their judgment, will, and conscience.

"It may be thought that the expression of sentiment, purely personal, should have no place in such a communication as this, but be this as it may I cannot refrain from saying to my personal friends who for many years have sustained me with an unfaltering trust that I am most deeply sensitive of their devotion.

"It is I think eminently fitting that I should tender to those with whom I differ most widely in principles of domestic policies my sentiments of high appreciation of their approval of my actions respecting our foreign relations.

"It has always been cardinal in our politics that while the American people may differ strenuously concerning their internal affairs, they are nevertheless a unit when they are confronted by foreign complications. In this unity we are all as one man, and so may we always be.

"CUSHMAN K. DAVIS."

HEADS OF COMMITTEES GIVEN.

List of Chairmen for Both Senate and House Announced at Springfield.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—The names of the chairmen of the House and Senate committees were made public tonight. In the House list Corporations, Revenue, and Insurance chairmanships are not yet decided upon.

Senate Committees.

Following is the list of chairmen of the Senate committees:

Ariculture and Horticulture—Bogardus.
Appropriations—Chapman.
Banks and Banking—Pemberton.
Building and Loan Associations—Hunt.
Canals and Rivers—Payne.
Congressional Apportionment—Juul.
Corporations—Case.
County and Township Organization—O'Dell.
Education and Educational Institutions—Bollinger.
Elections—Brenholt.
Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Busse.
Expense of the General Assembly—Campbell.
Federal Relations—Edwards.
Fees and Salaries—Campbell.
Finance—Evans.
Fish and Game—Fort.
Insurance—Berry.
Judiciary—Baxter.
Judicial Department and Practice—Humphrey.
Labor and Manufacture—Templeton.
License—May.
Live Stock and Dairying—Begole.
Military—Milchrist.
Mines and Mining—Gardner.
Municipalities—Hall.
Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Stubblefield.
Printing—McCloud.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Hamilton.
Railroads—Aspinwall.
Revenue—Granger.
Roads, Highways, and Bridges—Putnam.
Rules—Warder.
State Charitable Institutions—Townsend.
To Visit Educational Institutions—Berry.
To Visit State Charitable Institutions—Juul.
To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Busse.
Warehouses—Sullivan.
Waterways and Drainage—Dunlap.
Library—Mahoney.

House Committees.

Following is the list of chairmen of the House committees except Corporations, Revenue, and Insurance:

Appropriations—Curtis.
Agriculture—White.
Banks and Banking—Lyon.
Building, Loan, and Homestead Associations—Zinn.
Canal, River Improvement, and Commerce—Albertson.
Claims—Goodnow.
Contingent Expenses—Funk.
Congressional Apportionment—Scrogin.
County and Township Organization—Andrus.
Drainage and Waterways—Mayhew.
Education—Trowbridge.
Elections—McCulloch.
Engrossed Bills—Brundage.
Executive Department—Bush.
Farm Drainage—Cole.
Federal Relations—Poole.
Fees and Salaries—Newcomer.
Fish and Game—Trautmann.
History, Geology, and Science—Samuelson.
Horticulture—Garver.
Joint Rules—Curtis.
Judiciary—Allen.
Judicial Department and Practice—Martin.
Labor and Industrial Affairs—Drew.
Library—Hopkins.
License—Glade.
Live Stock and Dairying—Thiemann.
Manufactures—G. W. Johnson.
Military Affairs—Rankin.
Mines and Mining—Searcy.
Miscellaneous Subjects—Meaney.
Municipal Corporations—Mueller.
Parks and boulevards—Beitler.
Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Alling.
Printing—Elgnus.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Carstens.
Public Charities—Cadwallader.
Railroads—Cavanagh.
Retrenchments—Callahan.
Rights of Minority—McGoorty.
Roads and Bridges—J. W. Johnson.
Sanitary Affairs—Lee.
Soldiers' Home and Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Schlagenhauf.
State and County Fairs—Berryman.
State and Municipal Civil Service Reform—Young.
Statutory Revision—Partridge.
State Institutions—Countryman.
State and Municipal Indebtedness—Busell.
To Visit State Charitable Institutions—Kumler.
To Visit Educational Institutions—Page.
To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions—McKeene.
Warehouses—Cherry.

Hardtmuth's "Koh-I-Noor" lead pencil will outlast three others. Try it.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

SCORES OF MEASURES POUR IN AT SPRINGFIELD.

Range from Reforms to Hobbies and Are the Forerunners of Others That Are Expected to Furnish the Legislature Ample Material for Work—Proposes to Make Saloon Men Care for Inebriates—Bonney May Cause Law to Be Tested.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.

The first flood of bills of this General Assembly swept upon the Legislature today. There will probably be many more before the week is over, and by a fortnight the bill boxes in the clerk's room of the House will be filled to overflowing.

"Bob" Ross of Vandalia will introduce in the House in the course of a day or two a bill that is likely to be one of the historical measures of the session. It provides for the erection and management of two hospitals for the treatment of inebriates, following the lines of other bills for the creation of State institutions as to location, appointment of commissioners, and that sort of thing.

But this institution is not to be maintained by appropriations from the State Treasury. The State is to build it, but its maintenance is to be derived from saloons. A percentage is to be wrested from the saloons by a special inebriate tax in each county. It is to be deposited in the State Treasury and known as the inebriate tax fund.

According to the Ross bill, justices of the peace and police magistrates will have the power to adjudge persons habitual drunkards and on proper finding to admit the same to the inebriate asylum.

The bill also contains a provision for the release on parole of an inebriate when cured, and requires police magistrates to furnish saloonkeepers with a list of parties adjudged to be inebriates. Any saloonkeeper who sells to such an inebriate will be rebuked by a fine of from $25 to $200 for each offense.

Bonney in Springfield.

C. L. Bonney of Chicago is here looking after the street railway question in connection with the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

It appears that the road with which he is connected crosses the Panhandle railroad at Twenty-second street, near Western avenue. Complaint has been filed on the condition of the crossing, and the board will probably order the street railway company to make repairs. If the company refuses, the question of the jurisdiction of the board over street car companies will be raised.

The board may then apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the repairs, and in this way the matter may be placed before the Supreme Court within a month.

The attention of the board was directed to the section of the constitution providing that every railway corporation doing business in the State shall make reports to the Auditor of Public Accounts, or some other officer to be designated by law. Mr. Bonney inquired of the board if an examination had ever been made as to whether the term "every railroad corporation" was broad enough to include street railways.

H. J. Hamlin, the attorney for the railroad board, stated that no such examination had ever been made. Inquiry at the Attorney General's offices shows that this constitutional provision has never been passed upon.

It is now being investigated in both offices, with a view to bringing the street railway companies under the Railroad board to the extent permitted under existing legislation.

Representative Mueller of Cook introduced today a bill which reënacts the horse and dummy act of 1874 as it stood before the Allen bill put a crimp in it. The opinion down here is that little will be done with street car legislation at present, although in the course of two or three weeks a determined effort will be made to repeal the Allen law.

Drainage Canal Commission.

Although the completion of the Chicago Drainage Canal is a year in the future, there is considerable speculation as to the names of the three Commissioners the Governor will appoint under section 27 of the act requiring the Governor on notification in writing of the completion of the channel and before any water or sewage shall be admitted therein to appoint three discreet persons to inspect the works.

There is good ground for the statement that these three Commissioners will be ex-Lieutenant Governor Lyman B. Ray of Morris, Isaac Taylor of Peoria, and Asa C. Matthews of Pittsfield, Pike County.

The House committees will be announced some time tomorrow afternoon, provided Mr. McGoorty has prepared his minority list. Speaker Sherman tonight gave out a list of the chairmen of the various committees, with the exception of those on Corporations, Revenue, and Insurance.

There is a row on between Brown of Randolph and Fuller of Boone over the chairmanship of Corporations. The indications are that Brown will get Corporations and Fuller will have either Revenue or Insurance. If Fuller takes Insurance, Shanahan of Cook will be chairman of Revenue, and vice versa.

Senator Case will in the course of a day or two introduce a bill repealing the consolidation gas law enacted by the last General Assembly. It is understood in Eastern financial circles that the law in question, while it permitted consolidation of gas companies, did not in some minor respects effect the purpose for which it was originally intended.

SENATE PASSES SALARY BILL.

Appointments of the Governor Confirmed by the Upper House—Measures Introduced.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—In the Senate the bill appropriating $100,000 to pay the employés of the Forty-first General Assembly was read a third time and passed. The Senate in executive session confirmed the appointments made by Governor Tanner on Wednesday.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Hunt—Making an appropriation of $112,500 to complete the Northern Normal School at De Kalb.

Also a bill appropriating $35,000 per annum for the ordinary expenses of the Northern Normal.

Juul—Providing that in personal damage suits the plaintiffs may transfer their rights to their attorneys.

Berry—Providing for a uniform system of negotiable instruments, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Bankers' association.

Also a bill providing for the publication by the State of 20,000 copies of the annual reports of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association.

Humphrey—Providing that in school townships of more than 25,000 population an election concerning the sale of school lands may be called by petition of one-tenth of the legal voters.

Also a bill providing for the appointment of reporters in the County Courts of Cook, La Salle, and Peoria Counties.

Galligan—To repeal the Chicago civil service law.

Busse—Regulating the practice of dental surgery.

Milchrist—Authorizing the organization of municipal pawners' societies.

MANY BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Fifty-eight Measures Introduced by Members of Lower Body at Springfield.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—Fifty-eight bills were introduced in the House today, the more important ones being as follows:

Allen—Making it unlawful to sell, distribute, or give away any intoxicating liquor within one mile of the lands used by the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Also, a bill providing that law students shall be admitted to practice under the rules of the Supreme Court that were in force when they began the study of the law.

Also, a bill to regulate the practice of dental surgery.

Andrus—Requiring directors of free public libraries to make annual reports to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Arnold—Making an appropriation of $25,000 for an exhibit of Illinois corn and corn products at the Paris exposition.

Also, a bill fixing the compensation of State's Attorneys.

Beitler—To provide for the incorporation of pawners' societies. The rate of interest is limited to 1 per cent per month for loans, one-half of 1 per cent for storage and insurance.

Branen—Appropriating $112,500 for the completion of the Northern Normal School.

Also, appropriating $35,000 per annum for the expenses of the Northern Normal.

Brooks—To allow a landlord having a lien upon the grain of his tenant to give notice of such lien to grain dealers.

Brown—To protect miners and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons in coal mines.

Carmody—To repeal the Chicago civil service law.

Cleary of Livingston—Prohibiting for a period of five years the killing of prairie chicken, partridge, pheasant, or quail, but providing that quail may be lawfully killed between Nov. 1 and Dec. 31.

To Protect Attorneys.

Craig—Giving an attorney a lien for his fees on all judgments and decrees in personal damage suits and providing that no person shall be permitted to satisfy a suit or judgment of this character until the claim of the attorney is fully satisfied.

Drew—Providing that no release for damages for personal injury shall be admitted in evidence unless the person making it was advised by an attorney in good standing.

Also a bill revising and amending the mining laws.

Goodnow—Providing that none but licensed attorneys shall be permitted to practice in justices' courts.

Hamilton—Fixing a penalty for the obstruction or destruction of tile drains.

Heimberger—Enlarging the powers of public administrators.

Also, providing for the appointment of election commissioners in every city, village, and incorporated town, three commissioners to be appointed in each case and the appointments to be made by the Governor.

Also, appropriating $75,000 to pay the National Guard and militia volunteers from the date of their assembling at their home stations until they were mustered into the United States service.

Howell—Making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer to sell, or to bring into the State for the purpose of selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of any cigarettes, cigarette paper, or substitute for the same.

Johnson of Fulton—Giving constables the same rights as to fees in the serving of warrants in distress for rent as in the serving of executions.

Kennedy—Repealing the amendment of 1897 to the warehouse law authorizing warehousemen of Class A to deal in grain.

Lantz—Providing that no person or corporation employing mechanics, clerks, artisans, miners, laborers or servants in any capacity shall be liable to any assignee of the wages of such employé unless such wages were due at the time of making the assignment.

Also, a bill providing that any claim or right of action may be assigned and that such assignment shall be binding upon the person or corporation liable for such claim or right of action.

Also, a bill revising the fish and game laws of the State.

Martin of Pulaski—Authorizing the County Board to divide any election precinct containing more than 300 legal voters, so that each of the new precincts shall contain as near as possible 200 voters.

Also, a bill providing that the County Clerk shall make two abstracts of election returns, one addressed to the Secretary of State, the other to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

McCulloch—To authorize County Judges in counties of more than 70,000 inhabitants to appoint official court reporters.

Harrison Bill Presented.

McGoorty—To revise the law in relation to street railways, being the bill prepared under the direction of Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

McLauchlan—Prohibiting the importation of laborers from other States by false representations.

Also, providing that combinations to increase or maintain wages may be made under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

Also, a bill providing that before any person can work by himself in a coal mine room he must show that he has worked for two years with or as a practical coal miner.

Mueller—Providing that no justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction in any case unless either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in or has his principal place of business in the precinct for which the justice is elected or appointed.

Also, a bill to amend the street railway law.

Olsen—Providing that the Judges of Cook County shall be elected at general elections.

Poole—Prohibiting the killing of prairie chickens before Sept. 1 and after Nov. 1.

Rankin—Appropriating $75,000 to pay the railroad companies for transportation, and citizens who furnished subsistence, equipments, medical supplies, and labor, for the mobilization of the Illinois Volunteers, and providing that the money collected from the government on these claims shall be turned into the State Treasury.

Redfield—Amending the garnishment law by providing an exemption of $50 for heads of families.

Searcy—Providing for free public employment offices.

Scrogin—Fixing the salaries of State's Attorneys.

Shanahan—Providing for the incorporation and management of pawners' societies.

Repeal of the Allen Law.

Sullivan—Repealing the Allen street railway law.

Thiemann—Permitting municipalities, by a majority vote, to purchase or lease electric light plants and to furnish light in the same manner that they may now furnish water.

Also a bill providing that elections concerning the sale of school property may be held on petition of one-tenth of the voters in districts containing over 20,000 inhabitants.

Also a bill providing for appeals to the County Court in cases where the Road Commissioners take action concerning the opening of new roads.

Tippitt—Providing for the compulsory education of children.

Trautmann—Prohibiting hunters from hunting with gun, dog, or net on any inclosure without having obtained permission of the owner.

Trowbridge—Providing that no township shall be divided except upon petition of a majority of all of the voters within the township.

Vincent—Providing that during November, December, January, and February, and March all street cars shall be provided with vestibules for the protection of drivers, gripmen, and motormen.

Also a bill providing that assessments shall be made on the 1st of May, instead of the 1st of April, and that mortgages shall be assessed to the holder of the security and not the owner of the property.

Young—Exempting from the inheritance tax all gifts and legacies to the United States, the State of Illinois, municipal corporations for public purposes and for purely charitable uses, or to institutions of learning or for agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, artistic, and philosophical purposes.

In introducing the bill to repeal the Allen law Representative Sullivan [Dem.] asked that the bill be read a first time. Mr. Allen of Vermilion abjected. Mr. Sullivan then moved a suspension of the rules and demanded the roll call. Speaker Sherman ordered the bill referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. McLauchlan offered a resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution:

The General Assembly shall have power and it shall be its duty to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws that it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions, and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employés.

A resolution was adopted, the Democrats voting no, to send a framed expression of thanks to Miss Helen Gould as acknowledgment of her kindness to Illinois soldiers.

Regarding the proposed repeal of the civil service law, Mayor Harrison said yesterday: "I think that before the law is repealed the sentiment of the people of Chicago should be learned in regard to it. The law has been in operation for two years now—let them have an opportunity to declare whether they like it. I am not in favor of bringing up the matter at all, but if it is brought up the people of Chicago ought to decide the question."

PRESENTS THE HARRISON BILL.

Representative McGoorty Introduces Street Railway Measure Approved by Chicago's Mayor.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—The street railway bill which was drafted at the instance of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago was introduced in the House today by Representative McGoorty. The salient points are as follows:

The life of a franchise shall be no longer than twenty years and the company receiving the same shall pay to the city or county, as the case may be, a sum to be based upon its gross receipts, this money to be used for street and alley repair and cleaning.

Franchise shall not be granted except upon written consent of owners of land representing one-half of the frontage. When the rights of the people, as defined in the bill, are not respected, the franchise is thereby rendered void. When a company is in possession of franchises which expire at different times, a Council may renew the franchises first expiring, so all may expire at the same time.

No ordinance shall be passed unless at least two-thirds of all the members of a Council shall vote for its passage. Such ordinance shall not then be passed over the Mayor's veto unless at least three-fourths of the members shall vote for its passage.

If at any time after the passage of such an ordinance and within twenty days after the last publication as required there shall be filed with the County Clerk a petition signed by a number of voters equal to not less than 5 per cent of the votes cast at the last municipal election asking that the ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people, the County Judge shall issue an order providing for the submission of the ordinance to a vote of the electors of the municipal corporation or county, as the case may be, at the next regular municipal or county election.

The maximum rate is to be fixed by the Council and shall not be greater than five cents. A class of fare tickets must be sold at a rate of not less than six tickets for twenty-five cents. Another class of fare tickets must be sold at a rate of not less than eight tickets for twenty-five cents, the same to be used only by passengers entering the cars between the hours of 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the forenoon and between the hours of 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Another class of fare tickets must be sold at the rate of not less than ten tickets for twenty-five cents, and to be known as school tickets, which shall be used only by children actually attending school and be good only on days when schools are in session, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Transfers are provided for.

The companies are required to make reports to the city as to financial condition, etc., and a city is given power to build, buy, or lease street railways. Franchises may be lawfully sold to the highest bidder.

The closing sections repeal existing laws; exclude elevated and steam railways from lines coming under the provisions of the bill, and declare the bill to be an emergency measure.

BUYS THE LAWSON CARNATION.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston Pays Thirty Thousand Dollars for the Now Celebrated Posey.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Owing to the offers of $5,000, said to have been made by H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago, and $15,000 from a New York florist for the interest in the Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson carnation, of which Thomas F. Galvin of this city was the owner, Thomas W. Lawson himself last night offered the florist $7,000, $2,000 more than Mr. Higinbotham, for a small plant of the Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson carnation, or $30,000 for the sole right to it and the 8,000 plants the florist has. Mr. Galvin sent word to Mr. Lawson that he would accept the latter proposition.

QUAY FAILS TO GAIN ANY VOTES.

Action of Lieut. Gov. Gobin Almost Causes Serious Trouble.

OBJECT TO HIS RULINGS.

Opposition Forces Claim He Has Injured the Cause He Championed.

MORE EXCITEMENT IN STORE

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—When the Pennsylvania Senate and House met in joint convention today Lieutenant Governor Gobin, following the precedent of twenty-five years, took the presiding officer's chair, then ordered the vote for United States Senator as taken in the Senate and House separately to be read. This was done. He announced that as there was no choice it was in order for the joint convention to take a ballot.

Immediately Representative Dixon arose and offered a series of resolutions to govern the proceedings of the convention. Lieutenant Governor Gobin ruled the resolutions out of order on the ground that the constitution provided a form of procedure for the convention and said it would be followed.

He ordered the roll to be called, but before it began Mr. Dixon appealed from his decision and Gobin, to the astonishment of the assemblage, ruled that he could not entertain the appeal, as the convention could not make rules for its government. Dixon again appealed, but Gobin ordered the roll to be called and the first joint ballot for United States Senator was taken.

No Gain on Joint Vote.

There were 248 votes cast, two Senators being absent and one vacancy in the Senate and three Representatives absent. The ballot resulted as follows:

JOINT BALLOT.

Quay, Rep.	112	Rice, Rep.	2
Jenks, Dem.	84	Irwin, Rep.	3
Dalzell, Rep.	15	Markel, Rep.	1
Huff, Rep.	5	C. E. Smith, Rep.	1
Tubbs, Rep.	4	Stewart, Rep.	9
Stone, Rep.	9	Grow, Rep.	1
Downing, Rep.	2		

Necessary to a choice, 125.

Senator Quay did not make any increase over the vote he received in the separate bodies.

After Gobin had announced the result of the ballot Senator Flynn, the leader of the anti-Quayites, wanted to know what had become of Dixon's appeal, but Gobin refused to recognize him and recognized Senator Grady with a motion to adjourn.

Then there was trouble. A dozen people were up demanding a roll-call on the question of adjournment, but Gobin calmly ignored them and put the question on the motion to adjourn.

The motion was overwhelmingly defeated, but Gobin declared it carried and adjourned the convention.

There were shouts for the Democrats and anti-Quayites to keep their seats, and after the Quay supporters had left the chamber the others, to the number of 135, remained and organized by the election of Representative Bliss as chairman.

Make Incendiary Speeches.

Incendiary speeches were made denouncing the action of Gobin and a committee appointed to prepare a protest. This committee reported at another meeting tonight, and also reported a plan of action for tomorrow, which embraces an intention to dispute the authority of the Lieutenant Governor to preside and to declare that the joint convention has the right to select its own presiding officer.

There is a promise of a redhot time on the floor. Among the 135, who denounced Gobin's action were five who have been voting for Quay, and it is said tonight that Quay is furious over Gobin's perverseness, and called him to account in rather plain language.

An effort is being made tonight to keep Gobin out of the chair tomorrow, and it is announced that he will leave the city in the morning to attend a funeral.

RELEASED FROM AN ASYLUM.

Miss Chandler of Milwaukee Declared Sane by Judge Thayer at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Thayer of the Superior Court today ordered the release from Dr. Henry Stearns' Insane Asylum in Hartford of Miss Harriett Chandler of Milwaukee. He declared Miss Chandler had been wrongfully imprisoned since last August, and that she is today mentally sound. Her brother, Samuel B. Chandler, a wealthy New York businessman, it is alleged, brought her to Hartford on Aug. 25, and it is further charged that before she had been there twenty-four hours she had been committed to the insane asylum for three years by the Hartford Probate Court on her brother's petition. In her complaint Miss Chandler says she agreed to go to a private sanitarium for treatment for d'psomania, but was ignorant of the fact she was in a retreat for the insane.

APPROVES THE DAVIDSON BILL.

Chicago Butter and Egg Board Declares in Favor of Prohibitive Tax on Colored Oleomargarine.

The Chicago Butter and Egg board has passed resolutions favoring the bill introduced in Congress on Saturday by Congressman Davidson of Wisconsin, providing for a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored oleomargarine. Under the present law a tax of two cents a pound is imposed on all oleomargarine, and under the Davidson bill an extra tax is placed on the colored imitation of pure butter, so as to force oleomargarine to compete with butter on its merits, not on its coloring.

Escanaba Sold at Auction.

The steamer Escanaba was sold yesterday on the order of the local Court of Admiralty. The sale was conducted before noon in the corridors of the Monadnock Building, with Deputy Marshal Voss as auctioneer. The big boat went to P. H. Fleming & Co., underwriters, who bid $13,000.

Prevent the Grip

By Keeping Your Blood Pure With Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This Great Medicine Tones and Strengthens the Whole System.

The grip is most likely to attack a weak and debilitated system. Those who keep their blood pure and system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla are in little danger from this disease. If you have had the grip you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine needed to expel the poisonous taints from your blood, give you a good appetite and renew your strength. Nothing so quickly "puts you on your feet" after an attack of the grip as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price $1. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists. 25c.

AFRIC[A] ... IS E[...]

Ten Millio[n] ... for Lin[e] ... Ca[...]

GERMANY ...

Causes Rev[...] Transc[...] A[...]

IT IS A M[...]

[SPECIAL CAB[LE] ... JOURNAL AND ...

London, Jan. ... scheme for a ra[ilway] ... Cape Town to C[airo] ... cial encouragem[ent] ... don industrious[ly] ...

The line from ... the present Cap[e] ... be more than 3, ... mated to cost $... been assured of ... from Buluwayo ... the remainder c... veys from Tan... made.

It is said that C... favorably, and w... way through th... north of the lak... is to be made w... the Sirdar has a... far as Atbara.

Another transc... has been revive[d] ... across Asia from ...

In connection ... the new Brokers ... Exchange, the ... the vigor of com... and refers at len[gth] ... the railway syste[m] ... har and Cabul t[o] ... railway.

This would mak[e] ... outlets for Russi[a] ... enable travelers ... in ten days.

WILL MEET ...

Joseph Chambe[rlain] ... dress Disc[...] ... Forei[gn] ...

London, Jan. ... Chamberlain, Sec[retary] ... onies, speaking t[o] ... of the Wolverha[mpton] ... merce, reviewed a... ening foreign que[stions] ... ernment.

In connection w[ith] ... French demand f[or] ... tlement at Shang[hai] ... gratulated his he[arers] ... opposition to the ... strenuously suppo[rted] ... of the United Sta[tes] ...

"That, I think ... and noteworthy f[act] ... it will become h... cumstances are b... nity of interests ... which, in the futu[re] ... and beneficial re[sults] ...

He welcomed ... part of France, d...



JOHN DALY, MA[...]

[The people of Lim[erick] ... again elected the ... and this time he ... seat as Mayor of ... eral times been di... ous offices.]

government desi[res] ... of all remaining ... would meet Fra[nce] ... Dwelling elabor[ately] ... land difficulty, t...

"In spite of c... body here has th... the obligations o[f] ... we do desire tha[t] ... France by that tr[eaty] ... and abused to t[he] ... when those right[s] ... are found to poss[ess] ... shall be perfectly ... if France is willi[ng] ... tinction on fair ... compensation."

Mr. Cham[berlain] ... the French ... ing and strivin[g] ... French shore, ... interest in t... decreasing.

"In fact," he ... rights, under ant[...] ... strangled our co[...] ... have done it wit[h] ... to themselves. If ... of amity with ... matter for th[e] ... rights for a s[...]

In concludi[ng] ... tribute to the s... foreign policy, re...

"It is cause ... great nations, G[reat Britain] ... States, both pro[...] ... proclaimed their ... principle of th[e] ... possessions. ... sion without ... their cooper[ation] ... ing too san[...] ... sympathy a... general adop[tion] ... attach so much ...

NEWS NOTE[S]

Items of Cr[...] ... from ...

Russia's effort ... have failed.

Stringent precaut[ions] ... plague in Egypt.

Clyde shipbuilder[s] ... hand than they lau[nched] ...

Barcelona, ... Cachemiro a... with 1,170 rep[...]

AFRICA RAILWAY IS ENCOURAGED.

Ten Million Already Assured for Line from Cairo to Cape Town.

GERMANY GIVES CONSENT

Causes Revival of Plan for a Transcontinental Route Across Asia.

IT IS A MAMMOTH SCHEME.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 18.—Cecil Rhodes' great scheme for a railway through Africa from Cape Town to Cairo is meeting with financial encouragement. Mr. Rhodes is in London industriously working for its success.

The line from Buluwayo, the terminus of the present Cape system, to Khartum, will be more than 3,000 miles long, and is estimated to cost $47,000,000. Mr. Rhodes has been assured of $10,000,000 for the section from Buluwayo to Lake Tanganyika, and the remainder can be secured when the surveys from Tanganyika to Khartum are made.

It is said that Germany regards the project favorably, and will give consent for right of way through the strip of German territory north of the lake. At Khartum connection is to be made with the Egyptian line which the Sirdar has already built up the Nile as far as Atbara.

Another transcontinental railway scheme has been revived in India to give a route across Asia from north to south.

In connection with the opening today of the new Brokers' Hall of the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Bombay Gazette dwells on the vigor of commercial expansion in India, and refers at length to the scheme to extend the railway system of the empire to Kandahar and Cabul to connect with the Russian railway.

This would make Bombay and Calcutta the outlets for Russian commerce in Asia, and enable travelers from London to reach India in ten days.

WILL MEET FRANCE HALF WAY.

Joseph Chamberlain in a Public Address Discusses Threatening Foreign Questions.

London, Jan. 18.—The Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking this evening at the banquet of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, reviewed at length the various threatening foreign questions confronting the government.

In connection with the withdrawal of the French demand for an extension of the settlement at Shanghai, Mr. Chamberlain congratulated his hearers that Great Britain's opposition to the French proposal had been strenuously supported by the representative of the United States.

"That, I think," he said, "a significant and noteworthy fact. Nay, I think and hope it will become history. It shows that circumstances are bringing about the community of interests between Anglo-Saxons, which, in the future, may have far-reaching and beneficial results."

He welcomed the changing tone on the part of France, declaring that if the French government desired an amicable settlement of all remaining difficulties Great Britain would meet France more than half way. Dwelling elaborately upon the Newfoundland difficulty, the Minister said:

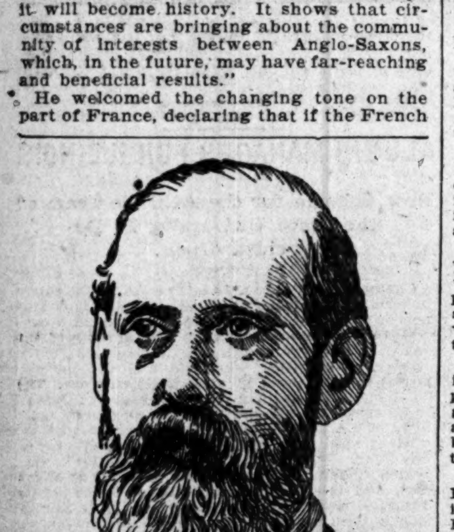
"In spite of charges to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the treaty of Utrecht, but we do desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and abused to the injury of our pocket. If, when those rights are properly defined, they are found to possess a value for France, we shall be perfectly willing to observe them, or, if France is willing, to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation."

Mr. Chamberlain described in detail how the French had been continually encroaching and striving to extend their claims on the French shore, while, at the same time their interest in the fishery had been continually decreasing.

"In fact," he said, "by means of alleged rights, under antiquated treaties, they have strangled our colony of Newfoundland, and have done it without a penny of advantage to themselves. If they are sincerely desirous of amity with England, it will be an easy matter for them to abandon those antiquated rights for a satisfying compensation."

In concluding Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking:

"It is cause for satisfaction that two great nations, Germany and the United States, both protectionists at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the principle of the 'open door' in their foreign possessions. We shall regard their expansion without jealousy and shall welcome their coöperation; and, I think, without being too sanguine, we may rely upon their sympathy and assistance in securing the general adoption of a principle to which we attach so much importance."



JOHN DALY, MAYOR-ELECT OF LIMERICK.

[The people of Limerick, Ireland, on Tuesday last again elected the ex-political prisoner to office, and this time he may be successful in taking his seat as Mayor of Limerick, although he has several times been disqualified when elected to various offices.]

NEWS NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Items of Current Interest by Wire and from the Leading European Journals.

Russia's efforts to gain influence in Abyssinia have failed.

Stringent precautions are being taken against plague in Egypt.

Clyde shipbuilders already have more work on hand than they launched last year.

Barcelona, Jan. 18.—The French steamer Cachemiro arrived today from the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated Spanish troops. There are 300 sick and there were 44 deaths during the voyage.

It is believed in Paris that the French troubles in China are being aggravated by British intrigues.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.—The Riksdag, or Diet, otherwise the Parliament of Sweden, was opened today.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The French imports for 1898 increased $84,633,600 and the exports decreased $90,-500,000.

The Czar's disarmament program is to be communicated to the powers soon, but will not be given to the press until after an exchange of views. The peace conference takes place in May.

Paris, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—It is announced that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul will preach the annual sermon in the cathedral at Orleans on May 8, the anniversary of Joan of Arc.

A young English tourist, named Whittal, who was captured by brigands in the neighborhood of Smyrna, has been released on payment of an enormous ransom, advanced by a banking firm in Smyrna.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Emperor William received the Chinese Minister, Lu-Hai-Houan, today, who presented his Majesty with the insignia of the Double Dragon, conferred upon the German Emperor by the Emperor of China.

Lord Leicester, who recently entertained the Duke of York at Holkham, is one of the Senior Knights of the Garter. He has been married twice, and there is nearly fifty years difference between the age of his eldest and youngest child.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Soleil today publishes a report to the effect that the Czar, in May next, will spend a fortnight on the Riviera, where, the paper adds, his Majesty will be visited by President Faure and by Emperor William of Germany.

China still has the old-fashioned system of private letter-carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinaman goes to a letter shop and bargains with the keeper thereof. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver to pay the rest on delivery. The letter is then stamped with the "chop" of the shop and sent on. There are said to be no less than 400 letter shops in Shanghai. Letters sent this way travel by runners or mounted men at the rate of 100 to 200 miles a day.

China is the first nation to give practical effect to the Czar's rescript. Her battalions henceforth are to be trained in agriculture and manufacture. In the art of war the Chinese soldier has been a failure, but the campaigns of peace are well suited to his temperament.

London, Jan. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Graphic says: "One of the principal chiefs of the Carlists here informs me that everything is now ready for a rising in Spain; that Don Carlos is absolutely resolved to take the field, and that all are waiting for the signal."

London, Jan. 18.—Johnson, alias "Harry the Valet," who was arrested in London on Nov. 28 with a man named Lippmann, having in their possession a considerable quantity of the jewelry stolen from the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, was sentenced today to seven years' penal servitude.

The prospect of an epidemic of bubonic plague is terrifying people in all parts of Europe. The plague rages persistently in India, but there is no greater danger to Europe now than there has been at any time for two years. France is thought to be the most insecure of any of the European nations, and precautions are being observed.

The German Emperor prohibited the use of French words on his bills of fare soon after ascending the throne and also interdicted the use of French wine at his table. In this connection a funny thing happened on the occasion of his first visit to Constantinople in 1889. The Sultan consulted with his wise men as to the best means of gratifying his imperial guest, and one of his counsellors urged that above all things the Kaiser should be treated to German champagne. Accordingly this was served at a grand banquet in Yildiz Kiosk. After the dinner Count Herbert Bismarck, then foreign secretary in attendance on his Majesty, went along to a reception at the British Embassy. Sir William White, in his bluff, hearty way, asked Count Herbert what sort of a feast the Sultan had given them, and the Count replied: "O, the dinner itself was superb, but heaven only knows where the champagne came from, for it was quite abominable!"

MAKE HAVANA HEALTHY.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SANITARY CONDITION OF CITY.

Dr. Davis Selects Cubans, Many of Them Soldiers, to Make a House to House Canvass of Town to Ascertain Physical State of Homes and Inhabitants—Will Reveal Number of Inhabitants—All Residents Must Be Vaccinated—Smallpox Spreads.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Jan. 18.—The first step toward making Havana healthy was taken today when, by General Ludlow's order, Dr. John C. Davis, Acting Chief Surgeon, started out a Committee of One Hundred to visit every house in the Department of Havana.

The physicians whom Dr. Davis selected are all Cubans, and many of them have served in the Cuban army. They are provided with government forms, written in Spanish, containing seventeen questions, which they are to fill in and return to Dr. Davis.

These questions cover the sanitary condition of the house, its plumbing, the disposition of refuse, the number of occupants and physical condition of each.



ROSE GAGNE, WHOSE HUSBAND IS HER VICTIM.

The physicians are given a sort of police power. If they find any house in an unsanitary condition they are to compel the owners to make such improvements as they may recommend. One of the most important of their duties is to see that every person in Havana is vaccinated.

Smallpox is spreading in Havana, and Dr. Davis is determined to stamp it out. But there is another detail of the commission's work, that has nothing to do with these sanitary conditions of Havana, which makes its appointment doubly important.

On the forms which Dr. Davis gives them they are to enter the exact number of persons living in each house, and from these a complete list will be made up that will be the nearest approach to a census of the population that Havana has ever known.

Strange as it may seem it has always been an impossibility to find out exactly how many people there were in Havana.

General Ludlow hopes to accomplish this result by the doctors' reports. Even the Spanish clerks in the dry goods stores of Havana are becoming Americanized. They want to have the stores closed promptly at 6 in the evening and want to have Sunday as a day of rest.

From time immemorial it has been the custom for the Havana women to do the most of their shopping after 6 o'clock, compelling some of the stores to be open till nearly midnight.

Sunday has never been observed in Havana. Shops are always open until late in the afternoon on that day. The Spanish clerks, who number about 6,000, have made a proposition to the women who have charge of the Cuban hospitals in which they pledge themselves to give 20 cents a month to Cuban charities if the women of Havana will agree to do all their shopping on week days before 6 o'clock.

The proposition will undoubtedly be accepted, and shopping in Havana will soon be on an American basis.

One of the first orders of General Menocal, the new Chief of Police, reads as though it emanated from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Any one, says the order, who is seen to treat any animal cruelly will at once be taken to Vivac and locked up as a criminal of the lowest class. Spaniards have never been any kinder to mules and horses than they were to Cubans.

Simple and natural as the order would be in the United States, it has attracted a great deal of attention here and coachmen and teamsters complain loudly against it, but Menocal is determined. It really begins to look as though there would be such a thing as justice and consideration for horses as well as men in Cuba.

BALL GIVEN BY THE COACHMEN.

Benevolent Association's First Annual Dance Tonight at Douglas Hall—The Officers.

The Chicago Coachmen's Benevolent association will give its first annual ball tonight at Douglas Hall, Indiana avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The sale of tickets up to last evening had reached close to the thousand mark. The Committee of Arrangements is sparing no efforts in matters of detail to make the ball a brilliant success.

The association was organized less than a year ago and has a membership at this time of about seventy. This includes, with few exceptions, all the body or private coachmen in the employ of the leaders in Chicago society, but the membership is not intended to be exclusive. The objects of the association are fraternity and benevolence.

The officers of the association are:

President—Frederick Levey, coachman for Colonel J. Mason Loomis.
Vice President—John Deone.
Secretary—J. Henry Watson, coachman for J. V. Farwell.
Treasurer—James Doherty, coachman for Arthur J. Caton.
Chairman for the Ball committee—James J. Sheehan, coachman for Potter Palmer.

WILL NOT GIVE UP THE GUNS.

Coal Mine Operators at Pana Refuse to Disarm Their Employes or to Arbitrate the Dispute.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The representatives of three coal mines, Mayor Penwell, and Sheriff Downey held a conference today relative to the disarming of all persons, white or black.

The Sheriff's proposition to surrender arms was renewed and promptly rejected by the coal operators. They refused to arbitrate the matter.

Captain Cassell, with Company H, left this morning on the Illinois Central for his home in Decatur. This leaves Company L of Peoria for duty, Captain Couch in command, also gatling section under Sergeant Batty.

Largest Library of Smallest Books.

The largest library of small books in the world belongs to a Frenchman, who boasts that he can pack 700 of his pocket editions in a single portmanteau.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. Genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

CHICAGO MAN IS INJURED.

George W. Jackson Sustains a Broken Arm While Inspecting Work at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—While inspecting today the workings of Stickler Tunnel, near Timberline on Pike's Peak, in company with Alderman John Powers, William Fitzgerald, and William Skakel, Chicagoans, George W. Jackson of Jackson & Wilson, well known Chicago contractors, slipped on ice and fell with his weight on his left arm. A compound fracture just above the wrist resulted.

He reached Colorado Springs with a badly swollen arm a few hours later. Surgical aid has been rendered and he is now comfortable.

The occasion of the visit of the Chicagoans is believed to be the transfer to them of Mr. Jackson's franchise in the tunnel. The tunnel is being constructed as a feature of the Colorado Springs water system.

MINNESOTA FOR PEACE TREATY

Concurrent Resolution of Legislature Urging United States Senate to Hasten Ratification.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—The House today adopted concurrent resolutions strongly urging the United States Senate to hasten the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, the resolutions being supported by representatives of all parties and passing by a vote of 101 to 4.

MEETING OF NEW YORK BAR.

Peace Plans of Russian Czar Indorsed by Resolution—Address by Charles A. Gardiner.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The State Bar association at its meeting today indorsed the action taken by the Czar Nicholas in convening an international peace congress by the adoption of a resolution offered by William Barnes of Albany. This is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the recent action of the Czar Nicholas of Russia in convening an international congress to consider the partial reduction of the armies and navies of the world and the amelioration of the most flagrant of the cruelties of war and the substitution so far as practicable of arbitration for war, is warmly approved and commended by the New York State Bar association, and that as an evidence of our friendly relation with Russia and of a support of the proposed congress we hereby recommend to the President as American delegates ex-Presidents Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland and ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, and that a certified copy of the resolution be sent to the Czar.

Charles A. Gardiner, counsel for the elevated roads of New York City, made an address on the subject of the government's right to acquire and hold foreign territory, in which he said in conclusion:

"During the last year the American people have resolved upon a most momentous policy—to expand their continental bounds, acquire foreign territory, and take their place among nations as a dominant world power. Expansion is no longer a theory, but a fact. To the press of this country more than to any other aggregate intellectual force must be ascribed the development of this national policy, and for services thus rendered no tribute of praise can be unmerited. The pending treaty will soon be ratified and in practically its present form. As Senator Gray tersely remarked: 'It will merely put us in control of the situation.' Then will confront Congress the gravest problems of the century.

"We have never legislated for barbarians in the Orient, nor enacted municipal laws for Malays, nor adjusted our institutions to Asiatic civilization. Old principles must be applied to new conditions. Congress shares the general confusion of public thought, distrusts to its prerogatives, and while possessing absolute power, yet daily discusses its limitations under the constitution and federal statutes.

"Now arises the opportunity of the American bar. Now is its time for action. It should emulate the patriotic services of the press; its counsel is imperatively needed; its advice will supremely benefit the nation.

"What more vital issues can engage the attention of this association? What discussions can be more in harmony with its spirit and traditions? In all crises of our history the bar of New York by profound learning, strength of argument, and splendor of eloquence has swayed the destiny of the nation.

"Let us not now stand quiescent. Let us perform our full duty, and as 'counsel learned in the law' advise the people and their representatives to a wise and just solution of these momentous problems."

WOULD KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

President Charles K. Adams of University of Wisconsin in Favor of Territorial Expansion.

President Charles K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin was in the city yesterday on his way to Bloomington, Ind., where he will deliver the annual address at the State University. His subject will be "Colonies and Dependencies," and he will make a plea for expansion, which he regards as essential to the continued progress and development of this country.

"Not to take advantage of the opportunities which have come from this righteous war," he said, "is to check the current of national progress and confess to our incompetence as a nation. I certainly favor holding those dependencies which have come to us. We cannot turn the Philippines over to Spain without bringing ignominy upon us; we cannot dispose of them to a European power without precipitating a war in all probability, and we cannot turn them over to the natives without plunging them into anarchy.

"We must keep them for a long time to come, and I have confidence enough in the wisdom of the people of this country to believe we shall steadily improve them, and without any great sacrifice to this country. But in our colonial government we shall have to pattern after the civil service system which England has in operation in her colonial governments. It has proved its worth beyond question.

"As to Cuba, I believe that within ten years it will be a part of this country. I have no doubt the American military government there will establish a condition of affairs infinitely superior in every way to anything that island has ever known, but I am also of the opinion that as soon as our forces retire trouble will begin, and will continue to increase until the people at length will beg to be taken permanently under American control."

DANCE FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

Milwaukee's Annual Society Event a Greater Success than Ever Before.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The annual charity ball, which has been given each January for the last six years, took place this evening at the Alhambra Theater, and eclipsed any of its predecessors. The attendance was larger than ever before.

The dancing floor overspread the seats of the theater, and the brilliant costumes of the dancers were reflected from large mirrors set entirely around it.

From the supper-rooms, in the billiard-room below, to the galleries, the walls, stairways, and arches had been draped in bright colors.

The stage was set with a scene representing an English manor house, with a castle in the background and a park in the foreground. Above the arch the word "Charity" shone in red and blue incandescent lights on a dark background.

The café was transformed into an Oriental room, rich with rugs, hangings, and draperies. The billiard-room was hung with flags and bunting borrowed from the United States revenue cutter, and was continually thronged from 11 until 2 o'clock.

The grand march was led by Captain A. Ross Houston and Mrs. John Clinton Spencer, and commenced at 10 o'clock, the leaders being followed by the other members of the Executive committee and their escorts.

One box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pabst Jr., with their guests, Messrs. and Mesdames T. W. Goodrich, E. J. Tapping, William O. Goodrich, and Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Pabst.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clinton Spencer had as guests Messrs. and Mesdames William Mariner, Howard Morris, Miss Ilsley, Mr. John Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Abbott and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Vance had as guests Messrs. and Mesdames John Hathaway, John Johnston, O. C. Fuller, E. P. Vilas, William A. Ruble, Captain and Mrs. James G. Warren, Mrs. G. H. Noyes, Miss Ray, and Benjamin Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Bowles had with them Mr. and Mrs. George H. Russell, Mrs. J. B. Keene, Miss Knight, and Messrs. Arthur Knight, Bruce Whitney, and Major Cunningham.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Vandyke and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tweedie Jr. were accompanied by Messrs. and Mesdames W. D. Vandyke and J. H. Vandyke.

In the box of Mr. Christian Wahl were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weld and Miss Wahl.

Miss Chapman had as guests Mrs. Howard Greene, Miss Anna Clapp of Boston, Miss Bloodgood, and Messrs. Valentine May, Walker Hastings, Elmer Grey, and J. W. Cameron.

WEARY HOMING PIGEON FOUND.

Bird Bearing a Gold Ring Inscribed "A 11...1897," Flies Into H. L. Tubbs' Residence.

A homing pigeon, its white feathers bedraggled with mud and its wings scarcely able to perform their office, flew into the bedroom window of H. L. Tubbs, 2121 Washington boulevard, at 1 p. m. yesterday and sank exhausted on the floor of the room. On its right foot was a tiny gold ring bearing the inscription, "A 11...1897." Mr. Tubbs, who is chief clerk of the Missouri Pacific railway company, thinks the bird is one of the three pigeons which were started on Thanksgiving day from Spring Hill, Mont., for Terre Haute, Ind., one of which arrived at Terre Haute on Tuesday.

GROSSCUP CHOSEN JUDGE.

NOMINATED BY M'KINLEY AS SHOWALTER'S SUCCESSOR.

Name Sent to Senate Late in Afternoon—Some Populists and Labor Men Talk of Attempt to Defeat Confirmation—Chicago Man Talks of His Promotion—Ephraim Banning Said to Be Choice of President for Vacancy Created.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—President McKinley this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Peter S. Grosscup for the vacancy on the bench of the Seventh Judicial Circuit caused by the death of Judge Showalter.

Some of the Populist and labor cranks were talking tonight of an effort to defeat Judge Grosscup's confirmation, basing their opposition on his rulings during the Debs trial.

Both the Illinois Senators are confident they will secure favorable action on his name in the end, but some of the more violent Democrats say they will certainly make a fight against him.

Senator Mason called on the President and Senator Cullom on the Attorney General with regard to the Chicago Judgeship, and came away with the idea that Ephraim Banning would certainly be appointed. He has the foremost support now not only of the two Senators, but of five out of the Chicago Representatives.

The two not in the movement are Ross and Boutell, and of these the latter was called away by the death of his father before the agreement on Banning was reached.

Judge Grosscup's name was sent to the Senate today, but as there is some talk of opposition to his confirmation the President may decide not to make the nomination for the District Judgeship until there is an actual vacancy caused by Judge Grosscup's promotion.

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Judge Peter S. Grosscup was on the bench in the United States Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon when his clerk told him a dispatch had been received from Washington announcing his nomination for the place left vacant by the death of Judge Showalter.

He did not appear surprised at President McKinley's recommendation. He was immediately congratulated by some of the government officers in the room. In speaking of the nomination he said:

"I cannot say I am surprised at the news. I am grateful, however. Of course the matter is not settled until the Senate confirms the nomination. If this is done the commission to the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals will be sent me at once. Then I must qualify by taking the oath of office. I have some work to finish in the District Court and will go right on with my duties until this is disposed of. The other Judges of the Court of Appeals do not meet until Feb. 7. At that time I will be ready to enter upon my new duties. I have had no intimation concerning my successor in the District Court. It is probable this will be acted upon by the President immediately and both commissions may be sent at the same time."

Surprised at Opposition.

Judge Grosscup had not heard of the threatened Populistic attack on his confirmation.

"Still," said he, "a man cannot be in public life for six or seven years without arousing animosities, I suppose, which show themselves at such times. It is true I am an ardent expansionist, but a man's political views ought not to be confused with his judicial acts when they are entirely separate, as they are in this case. It is possible the opposition may come from those who felt aggrieved by my charge to the federal grand jury in the so-called Debs cases after the great railroad strike. There was a good deal of feeling aroused at the time. In my court the case resulted in a mistrial. It was Judge Woods, in the Circuit Court, who sentenced Debs to jail."

Judge Peter S. Grosscup was born on Feb. 15, 1852, at Ashland, O. His family came of revolutionary stock and had furnished many leaders in the early days of the republic. He was educated in the public schools at Ashland, and graduated from the Wittenberg College at Springfield, O., in 1872. He began the practice of law at his old home in 1874 and remained there for nine years, coming to Chicago in 1883. In 1876 he was candidate for Congress in a Democratic district, but was defeated. On coming to Chicago he formed a law partnership with Leonard Swett, and entered upon a large practice. In 1892 Mr. Grosscup was appointed District Judge by President Harrison. Many important decisions have marked his six years on the District bench. Most famous of all was his connection with the Debs injunction cases in 1894. He has taken a prominent part in many public movements, and was foremost in the national conference at Saratoga last August, when he led the van for expansion and ably advocated the policy that has since been followed out by the administration. During the Spanish war he aided materially the cause of the soldier in the field as President of the Illinois Army and Navy league.

Banning May Be Promoted.

According to Henry L. Hertz, who returned from Washington yesterday, Ephraim Banning stands the best show of any aspirant for Judge Grosscup's place on the district bench.

While there Mr. Hertz had a conference with Senators Cullom and Mason in Mr. Banning's behalf. It is understood they both favor his appointment.

The Fourteenth Ward leader found strong sentiment at the capital for Judge Kohlsaat, but he represented to the Senators that it would not only be defeating the will of a large majority of the people of Cook County to take Judge Kohlsaat out of the Probate Court, but necessitate at heavy expense a special election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hertz told the Senators Judge Kohlsaat's popularity with the people as the Probate Judge is so great he received the largest plurality at the November election of any candidate on the Republican ticket.

He came home feeling confident Mr. Banning will be named as the successor to Judge Grosscup.

WANTS QUICK DIVORCE LAWS.

Kansas Representative Introduces Bill Making Necessary Term of Residence in State Six Months.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Representative Seaver today introduced a bill to amend the divorce law so as to shorten the time of the plaintiff's residence in the State from one year to six months.

Representative Fairchild introduced a bill in the House requiring the Insurance Commissioner to cancel the license of any insurance company beginning action against a citizen of Kansas in the Federal Court or transferring a case from a State court to the Federal Court. This bill was killed by the Insurance committee in the extra session.

Representative Geissler introduced a bill in the House making life insurance companies, in case of delayed payment of judgment, liable for damages in the sum of 20 per cent of the judgment.

TERRE HAUTE ASKS HOME RULE

City Council Votes to Apply to the Legislature for a Special Charter.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The City Council by a vote of 15 to 4 decided to ask the Legislature to give Terre Haute a special charter.

The special committee which has been investigating the subject reported in favor of the federal plan, under which the Mayor appoints Boards of Public Works and Public Safety, and the administrative branch of government is taken from the Council, where it was placed by the old general law.

Meek Declared Not Guilty.

In Judge Waterman's court James H. Meek was declared not guilty of the murder of David Goodwillie. The killing for which Meek was on trial was committed on Oct. 29 in Barron Bros. Coal company's barns, Robey and Flournoy streets. The two quarreled and Meek, thinking he was to be attacked, struck Goodwillie with a wagon spoke.

CLEWS TO THE PAUL JONES.

Two Trunks with Women's Wearing Apparel Are Washed Ashore.

WERE CARRIED ON DECK.

Discovery Does Not Prove the Wreck of the Missing Yacht.

NEW AND NOVEL THEORY.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Two trunks were washed ashore at Bird Island today. One contained wearing apparel bearing the initials of Miss Taggart, which her father, who is now at Scranton, Miss., with Lawrence Jones, identified by telegraph.

The trunks were carried on deck and could easily be washed overboard.

Bird Island is half way between the passes and the Chandeleur Islands.

A vessel is reported ashore six miles from land in the Grand Batture, near Scranton, in a tortuous place, half land and half sea, where it might have been blown in a sea.

The place is uninhabited and visited only by fishermen. Messrs. Jones and Taggart left Scranton in a tug for there tonight.

The stranded yacht is believed to be the Paul Jones, as the tug Leo of Scranton spoke the Jones between Ship and Round Islands on Jan. 11.

There is still hope for the safety of the party if they have sufficient water.

Tugs Scouring the Gulf.

On the theory it is possible the Paul Jones may be stuck on some mud flat there are five or six boats scouring the gulf coast. It is reported the revenue cutter Winona has towed a yacht to anchor on the outside of Round Island.

Telegrams are pouring in at such a wild rate it is next to impossible to sift out the right story. The long and the short of today's developments can be told as follows:

The Paul Jones was spoken on Jan. 11. It has unquestionably met with mishap since then and now is either stuck on some mud flat or has gone to the bottom. It was stated tonight by the son of Captain Sturtevant, the pilot who took the Paul Jones out into the gulf, that there was not room enough for the luggage below decks and that it was all in an exposed place so that it might have been washed overboard and the Paul Jones still be safe.

Startling Theory Advanced.

A startling theory is being advanced tonight to account for the wreck of the vessel, and it seems plausible. When the late war began the government mined the river with a large number of torpedoes. When all danger of attack from the Spanish was removed, the engineers began the work of removing these mine fields, and the government steamer John Meigs while engaged in the work was blown up by one of the torpedoes and a number of lives lost.

The engineers kept on with the work for months afterwards, and located, removed, or exploded all but nine of these torpedoes.

The theory advanced was that one of these torpedoes may have wandered out into the gulf through Pass à l'Outre, and, through the action of the currents and tides, floated along in the course pursued by the small vessels going into the sounds.

If such were the case, it is not at all unlikely that the launch ran against one of these torpedoes, and was blown to pieces before those on board knew what had happened to them.

The engineers themselves have been apprehensive of just such a calamity, so it is not surprising if that is what occurred. Some of the torpedoes are so arranged that they can float just beneath the surface of the water, and it would be easy for a vessel to run against one without the slightest warning.

There is no other way to account for the accident to the launch except that its boilers blew up, which is a remote possibility.

LAST HONORS TO DINGLEY.

Maine's Dead Statesman Is Buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery at Auburn.

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 18.—The closing services attending the burial of Nelson Dingley were held here today. The public service was held in the Pine Street Congregational Church, after prayers at the Dingley home. The body was then taken to Oak Hill Cemetery in Auburn for interment. Business was practically suspended.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. HENRY G. PERRY, Chicago, who died on Jan. 16, was buried yesterday at Rosehill. The funeral services at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul were largely attended, the various lodges to which the prelate had belonged being represented by more than 400 members. Delegations were present from the Masonic Veterans' association; Oriental Consistory; Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar; Grand Chapter of Royal and Select Masters; Siloam Council, Knights Red Cross of Rome and Constantine; Grand Royal Arch Chapter; Washington Royal Arch Chapter; Ashlar Lodge; Michigan Grand Council Royal and Select Masters; Grand Lodge of the Masonic order; Chicago Garrison No. 53; Kenyon College Alumni association; Order of the Eastern Star No. 28; and the Ashland club. The honorary pallbearers were the Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. W. E. Toll, the Rev. H. C. Kinney, the Rev. C. H. Bixby, the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, and the Rev. T. A. Snively. The active pallbearers were the Rev. A. L. Williams, the Rev. W. B. Hamilton, the Rev. A. E. Lealtad, the Rev. J. H. Edwards, the Rev. E. J. Randall, and the Rev. T. J. Curran. Holy communion was conducted by Bishop McLaren, who also preached the funeral sermon. The Rev. H. C. Wolcott and the Rev. Joseph Rushton assisted in the services. The Masonic Veterans' association of Illinois conducted services at the cemetery.

LEWIS HENRY BOUTELL, Evanston, who died at the home of his son, Representative H. S. Boutell, in Washington on Jan. 16, was buried yesterday at Rosehill. The remains arrived from the East in the morning over the Pennsylvania road and were taken at once to the family residence in Evanston, where the funeral services were held at 3 o'clock. The house was crowded with prominent members of the Chicago Bar association, who were intimately associated with Mr. Boutell during his long career as a lawyer in Chicago. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Loba, assisted by Professor Charles F. Bradley of Garrett Biblical Institute, conducted the services.

MRS. A. PLIMPTON, Chicago, widow of the Rev. A. Plimpton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Jan. 18 at her home, 78 Seeley avenue, in her eightieth year. She was born in Pennsylvania. Her husband died in Boston in 1869 and she came to this city ten years later. Her son, Homer Plimpton, is a fruit raiser in southern California. Mrs. Plimpton's remains will be taken to Painesvill, O., for interment.

WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Chicago, who died on Jan. 17, was eulogized yesterday by appropriate resolutions passed by the Chicago Press club, of which he was a member and an ex-President. I. A. Fleming, W. H. Freeman, A. J. Murphy, and John F. Finerty were selected to represent the club as active pallbearers at the funeral.

Hindoo Missionary in Chicago.

Nagorka, a Hindoo missionary, who is working to secure education for Hindoo widows, is in Chicago. He is stopping at the Edinburg Hotel, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street.

COMMON SENSE CURE

PYRAMID PILE CURE CURES PILES PERMANENTLY BY CURING THE CAUSE.

Remarkable Remedy Which Is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers.

PROBABLY HALF the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrahges occur from no apparent cause and loss of blood causes death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment, often causing death.

PILES ARE simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

IT ALLAYS the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

HERE ARE some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

MRS. M. C. HINKLEY, 601 Mississippi-st., Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years; the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

MAJOR DEAN of Columbus, Ohio, says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from piles for forty years and from itching piles for twenty years and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure has effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is one dollar per package and it is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

TO CUT THE MINERS' WAGES.

Operators at Pittsburg Conference Demand Ten Per Cent Reduction and a Ten-Hour Day.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At a secret meeting of operators here in attendance on the Interstate joint conference today the Executive committee of eighteen, appointed yesterday, presented its report. It was in favor of a straight cut in the wages of the miners of 10 per cent and a working day of ten hours. The report was sweeping in its scope and expression, and did not leave room for a halting policy.

After considerable discussion the report was adopted and after the Credentials committee had made a report and several minor matters received attention, the operators adjourned to meet the miners.

It is the opinion of conservative operators that their decision to force a reduction will cause a clash.

In the Miners' convention, also held in the forenoon, the Scale committee reported. The principal recommendations were the adoption of the run-of-mine, or gross weight, system throughout the competitive field, and an advance of seven cents per ton for the pick mining price.

In case this proposition is rejected it is proposed to demand a straight advance of 10 cents per ton over a 1¼-inch screen, making the price in the Pittsburg and Ohio districts 76 cents per ton, the run-of-mine system to be optional with the operators.

In addition to this the eight-hour workday is to be generally enforced during the coming year. The company store was denounced and a demand for the abolition of all such stores made.

With a few changes the miners adopted this scale and it is ready for presentation to the operators. As predicted, it means a demand for an advance of 10 cents per ton. The scale will be presented to the operators tomorrow.

PROTECTION FOR LAKE FRONT.

Civic Federation Will Ask for a Law Establishinig a State Dock Commission in Chicago.

A movement was started by the Civic federation yesterday to secure the appointment of a State Dock commission with headquarters in Chicago to guard the people's rights on the lake front. Under a recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court the entire water front from the Indiana State line to Wisconsin is State property. The court's ruling was that all the piers built and the land filled in along the lake front were done without proper authority.

The Municipal committee of the federation has named a subcommittee of five to draft a bill establishing a dock commission to consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor. The members of this subcommittee are Merritt Starr, John H. Hamline, E. O. Brown, Horace S. Oakley, and W. W. Case.

The members of the Municipal committee which will appeal to the Legislature for the establishment of a State Dock commission in Chicago are:

William A. Giles,	Sarah H. Stevenson,
John S. Miller,	S. S. Greeley,
Sigmund Zeisler,	W. W. Case,
John H. Gray,	Horace S. Oakley,
H. P. Judson,	Henry W. Brant.
Jane Addams,	

DRUGGISTS DENOUNCE TANNER.

Association at Peoria Adopts Resolutions Condemning His Action Toward Pharmacy Board.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Peoria Druggists' association held a meeting today to consider the demand of Governor Tanner for the resignation of the State Board of Pharmacy, and particularly of Fritz Lueder of this city. The action of the Governor was denounced and strong resolutions to that effect unanimously adopted.

W. L. Lowrie Is Promoted.

Will L. Lowrie, formerly of Chicago and Elgin, Ill., has just been appointed Deputy and Vice Consul General for the United States in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Lowrie went to Brazil as secretary for Charles Page Bryan, the United States Minister there. Mr. Bryan is also a Chicago man, as is Eugene Seeger, the Consul General for this country.

Do You Like Goodies?
Try Grape-Nuts
For breakfast, lunch or dinner.

A TOOTHSOME NOVELTY.

The food expert who invented Grape-Nuts, the pre-digested food, struck a popular fancy. This novelty has had a surprisingly rapid sale.

Many people do not eat grains for breakfast because they are too often poorly prepared, but Grape-Nuts, being thoroughly cooked and ready for the table, appeals to the good judgment and taste of all particular people.

Leading grocers sell Grape-Nuts.

GAGNE IS THE REAL VICTIM.

"Little Gertrude" Wallace Owns Up She Is His Child-Wife, Rose Disguised.

END OF THE MYSTERY.

Levee Sport Recognizes His Spouse and Is Joked Unmercifully by Police.

SOME CLEWS IN EVANSVILLE

Rose Wallace Gagne, the missing 16-year-old wife of George F. Gagne, who, he believed, came to Chicago from Evansville, Ind., a blushing country maiden, reputed to be worth $200,000 in her own right, in search of a husband, and who mysteriously disappeared after Gagne, the levee sport, had married her, has been found.

While Inspector Hartnett and the Harrison street police officials were feeling cold chills run up their spines at their inability to solve the mystery, little Gertrude Wallace, who was found crying in the Dearborn street depot by Policeman John Kelly last Monday night, and who was being held at the Harrison Street Annex as a witness, coyly confessed to the Inspector that she was Rose herself, in short skirts and a wig, and that she had disguised herself and fooled the police in order to get away from Gagne, who, she said, had threatened to kill her. Little Gertrude, she said, died several years ago, and instead of having come all the way from Grandmother Milburn's Evansville farm last Monday, Rose told how she had sent Gagne off on an errand, had gone down-town and bought some short skirts, a new hat, and some false hair with Gagne's money, had put them on in a down-town hotel, and afterwards had gone to the Polk street depot and palmed herself off on Policeman Kelly as little Gertrude. The police, moreover, have found the story to be true, for Detectives Eagan and Flynn went with Gertrude in the afternoon to the Newport Hotel, in Monroe street, and found the long skirts on a hook in Room 65, where Rose left them on Monday when she became Gertrude.

Rose is being held at the Harrison Street Station Annex, while Detectives Eagan and Flynn investigate her story of riches. Gagne, against whom the police were ready to believe anything on Tuesday, has been found to be the victim instead of the victimizer, and he probably will be released today. Rose will most likely be shipped back to Evansville, although the police think she is able to care for herself almost anywhere.

How the Truth Came Out.

The truth came to light in this way: Inspector Hartnett was sitting in his office racking his brains over the sad disappearance of the young bride and the hardness of heart of Husband Gagne in not telling more about it, when a message was sent to him that little Gertrude Wallace, the 14-year-old sister of Rose, wanted to see him at the Harrison Street Annex. The Inspector found little Gertrude crying into a handkerchief which had been given her by Grandma Milburn. He expressed his sympathy.

"Officer," said little Gertrude, "I know I have done wrong to put you to all this trouble. I've been fooling you. I am Rose herself. My little sister Gertrude is dead. I've got on a wig and short skirts, and even my husband didn't know me. Don't feel bad."

Then Rose made her confession. Inspector Hartnett heard the story with astonishment, for Rose's disguise was complete. He remembered, however, that Gagne had remarked the great resemblance between his lost wife and her sister Gertrude when the police introduced them to each other at the station on Monday. But as Gagne never had seen his young sister-in-law and as the police had never seen Rose, Inspector Hartnett began to see how it might have happened.

Rose told how she had got rid of her husband, bought her disguise, and assumed it at the Newport Hotel, where she said she put her name on the register as "J. Wallace, Baltimore." While dressing she had discovered her complexion was not exactly that of a 14-year-old country girl, and she had sent Kate Costello, the hotel clerk, for a box of face powder.

Undisguised, Faces Gagne.

When Rose went with the detectives to the Newport Hotel Kate Costello, the clerk, did not remember her at all. She did remember a woman in long skirts who carried several bundles, who had engaged room 65 on Monday. About fifteen minutes after the clerk and "Gertrude" entered room 65, Rose, dressed according to the police descriptions sent out when her disappearance was reported, emerged with the box of face powder and her short skirts and new hat in a pasteboard box. She did not stop to remove the false braids of hair.

When the detectives returned to the Harrison Street Station about 3 o'clock Rose was taken to Inspector Hartnett's office. Gagne was brought up-stairs from his cell, and when he saw his lost bride his jaw dropped and he stood speechless.

"How do you know that's your wife, Gagne?" asked Inspector Hartnett.

"Well, that's a good question to ask," Gagne answered.

Gagne made his wife stand up and turned her around several times before the window while he carefully looked at her face.

"Do you take me for a fool to try to make me believe this is my sister-in-law?" Gagne asked.

This is a discription of Rose Gagne:

Height, 5 feet; weight, 120 pounds; complexion, muddy; hands badly chapped; dark brown hair, cut short; broad brimmed hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes and a green paroquet; black chinchilla jacket; black silk skirt; no gloves; right eyeball marked with a peculiar spot, conspicuous.

This is a description of Gertrude, whom her husband and the police failed to recognize:

Height, 5 feet; weight, 120 pounds; complexion, muddy; hands badly chapped; dark hair, worn short, with two false braids of a lighter shade tied to it; broad brimmed brown hat, trimmed with brown feathers; brown jacket and short brown skirt; no gloves; right eye marked with a peculiar spot, conspicuous.

Gagne the Butt of Jokes.

When Rose discovered the police would not allow Gagne to make any threats, which she had feared, she began to laugh, and for a half hour Gagne was the butt of the policemen's jokes.

Mrs. Gagne declared she had never seen the two fake bank books containing credits for $22,500 and the bogus check for $3,000 that were discovered in Gagne's pocket, and which, it is supposed, were given to Gagne to make him believe her story about her property in Evansville. She declared she had once given Gagne bank books, but these were not the ones. She stuck to her story that Grandmother Milburn had $14,000 worth of diamonds in a box on the farm belonging to her, and declared she was the owner of 280 acres of land near Evansville and a large amount of mining stock which is kept in a bank vault at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Inspector Hartnett took no stock in that part of her story.

"I believe the girl simply came to Chicago to look for a husband, and that she is a sharper although she came from the country," he said last night. "I can't see that we have any charge against her that would hold, and we certainly haven't against Gagne. He hasn't done anything except to get taken in. I guess the best solution will be to let Gagne go and send the girl back to Evansville, but I am going to hold them until our own officers can investigate the Evansville end of the story."

Mrs. Gagne confessed to Inspector Hartnett that she had obtained the money for purchasing her short skirts and the rest of her disguise by pawning a watch and ring which Gagne gave her as a wedding gift. She also declared that her name was Moore instead of Wallace, which may have been suggested by the adventures of Fayne Strahan Moore of New York.

Last night Policeman Wooldridge of the Harrison Street Station received a letter from a resident of Evansville, Ind., who is in Chicago on a visit. It read as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.—Officer Wooldridge of the Harrison Street Police Station—Dear Sir: Having read the "Gagne" article in the papers last night I noticed your name connected with the same, so please allow me to suggest to you that Gagne is up against the real thing if he paid these people anything, with hopes of landing some easy money in large bunches. I was born and raised in Evansville, Ind., and have been there recently, so these people must have been under cover the last twenty-six years, as I have known everybody in Evansville from the Mayor down to the street urchins, but can't recall these wealthy (?) Wallace girls, so I think Gagne got the short end of his own game. JACK DOHERTY,
"Evansville Kid" Boxer.

Traces in Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—While no Wallace fortune of diamonds and lands exists, Rose Wallace, since she became Mrs. George Gagne, has been in Evansville and has gained notoriety here. Mr. and Mrs. Gagne registered at the Randall House on Dec. 19 and remained until Dec. 27, when they left for Chicago. Three days later they returned, staying until Jan. 6.

A business-man who saw Mrs. Gagne in the hotel said she once lived in his native Tennessee town, not far from Nashville. He said she dressed herself as a schoolgirl in short clothes and long braids, went about with a package of books under her arm, and worked the "badger" game after the fashion recently notable in the case in which Fayne Strahan Moore of New York stands as defendant. The man asserted the woman was driven from town. He said she must be over 30 years old.

Early in the first visit Mrs. Gagne called at the Postal Telegraph office and inquired of Manager Shea if any telegrams had come for her. After that she made frequent visits, always on the same errand, until Manager Shea warned her to stay away, telling her she could not "work" the office.

Attorney Alexander Gilchrist, whom she visited Jan. 30, the day after her Chicago marriage, was not victimized. She told him she had a postal telegraph order of $5,000 on the First National Bank of Evansville and that she could not cash it because her grandmother, her guardian, refused to let her. She asked him to get her out of the difficulty.

"She did not play her part," said Major Gilchrist. "She was too vivacious and callous."

On the last day of her stay at Hotel Randall the last local act impressing the deception upon Gagne as a reality, Mrs. Gagne wrote the folowing letter to "Mrs. Chandler, Howell, Ind.," giving it to a bell-boy to deliver personally:

Evansville, Ind., Jan 7.—Mrs. Chandler: Tell Gertrude I will come for her next week. Please wash and do all her clothes. My love to yourself and husband. I am in a hurry. No time to write more at present. Yours respectfully,
ROSIE WALLACE.

The boy found that no Mrs. Chandler lived at Howell and kept the letter.

A careful inquiry for twelve miles south of Evansville, along the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, shows no one has ever heard the name of the alleged grandmother, Mrs. Milburn.

ELECTION AT FOURTH CHURCH.

Adjourned Business Meeting Is Held and Officers Are Named—Is Slimly Attended.

The adjourned annual business meeting of the Fourth Presbyterian Church was held last evening, and was slimly attended. The meeting was called for the annual election of officers and trustees, and to hear the reports of the various boards and the treasurer. In the absence of ex-Judge Fentress the meeting was presided over by William Sprague. It was voted to waive the usual reading of the report of the previous year, and the election of officers was quickly disposed of by C. H. Mulliken, who nominated William Sprague, P. A. Smith, and John R. Dickinson, as President, Vice President, and Treasurer, respectively, and these men were elected.

There were three vacancies to be filled in the Board of Trustees. Since the last meeting of the board two of its members have died, John A. Yale, the church treasurer, and George A. High. The third vacancy was that of E. H. Fishburn, whose term of office had expired. E. H. Fishburn, John S. Hannah, and Walter M. Howland were nominated by Mr. Mulliken, and elected. The report of the treasurer of the benevolent fund showed the collections for the year to be $17,709, while the report of the trustees showed the amount of pew rentals to be $13,-143.

Fifteen hundred dollars was voted to be set aside as salary for an assistant to the pastor. Further than this there was no reference to the recent call made by the church to Dr. Notman, and no announcement has been made as to whether Dr. Notman will accept the call.

But discussion of the controversy among those present was not lacking, and the friends and supporters of Dr. Thomas C. Hall show no indication of weakening in their efforts to bring him back to Chicago. The Notman contingent, on the other hand, declare that the rumors of dissension in the church are absurd, and lay the blame of the trouble to a small "clique" and not the congregation at large. None of the leaders in the movement for Dr. Hall in the meeting of the previous week was present, and Dr. Hall's friends state that whatever action they take will lie entirely without the Fourth Church.

Fellowships Roll in Fine Form.

The meeting of the Fellowship and West End clubs in the Chicago Bowling league drew a large crowd to Mussey's alleys. In the first two games the Fellowships rolled in irresistible form, winning the first by 103 pins and the second by 197. After rolling such fine totals as 930 and 996—the last a record for the city—the leaders took an unaccountable slump, falling to 765 in the third. The West Ends won this by 43 pins. Baker led the Fellowships with the fine average of 191 1-3 and both Ullrich and Shepard went above 184. McCrae led the West Ends with 171 1-3. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Fellows'ps.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tl.	West Ends.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tl.
Ullrich	4	5	0	184	Newton	3	3	2	166
Baker	6	3	1	200	Davis	2	2	3	129
Hanna	4	4	2	159	McCree	4	6	0	202
Goodman	5	4	1	180	Haslam	2	6	2	169
Shepard	4	5	0	207	De Proft	4	3	1	161
Totals	23	21	4	930	Totals	15	20	7	827

SECOND GAME.

Fel'ships.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tls.	West Ends.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tls.
Ullrich	5	5	1	202	Newton	4	3	0	152
Baker	6	5	0	227	Davis	3	4	2	170
Hanna	4	4	2	178	McCrea	4	5	0	172
Goodman	3	7	1	182	Haslam	2	5	1	157
Shepard	5	4	1	207	De Proft	1	6	1	148
Totals	23	25	5	996	Totals	14	23	4	799

THIRD GAME.

Fellows'ps.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tl.	West Ends.	S.	Sp.	B.	Tl.
Ullrich	4	5	0	168	Newton	3	1	4	139
Baker	2	4	3	147	Davis	5	5	1	201
Hanna	2	4	4	148	McCree	3	2	4	140
Goodman	4	1	4	158	Haslam	2	7	1	168
Shepard	4	1	2	144	De Proft	3	4	3	160
Totals	16	15	13	765	Totals	16	19	13	808

C. A. A. Bowlers Win Three Games.

The Chicago Athletic association bowlers scored three straight victories over the Harvard rollers on the C. A. A. alleys. Clark, for the cherry circle team, did the best bowling of the evening, his highest score being 246. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

C. A. A.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Harvard.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
Clark	5	4	1	204	Daniel	4	6	1	221
Price	3	7	1	192	Ball	4	6	1	186
Rudhart	6	3	1	220	Frosch	3	5	2	202
Champlin	7	4	1	214	Wendler	2	6	2	163
Ebeling	3	5	2	169	Crane	7	3	1	215
Thomas	4	5	1	193	Gillette	2	2	6	116
Totals	28	28	7	1192	Totals	25	26	13	1103

SECOND GAME.

C. A. A.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Harvard.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
Clark	5	6	0	224	Daniel	4	4	2	181
Price	4	5	2	203	Ball	4	2	4	152
Rudhart	3	6	1	185	Frosch	5	1	4	168
Champlin	5	3	3	182	Wendler	7	3	1	211
Ebeling	6	4	1	222	Crane	4	4	3	172
Thomas	7	3	1	222	Critchell	5	2	3	172
Totals	31	26	8	1238	Totals	29	14	18	1042

THIRD GAME.

C. A. A.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Harvard.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
Clark	8	2	1	246	Daniel	6	3	2	205
Price	5	2	1	209	Ball	7	2	1	228
Rudhart	4	3	4	151	Frosch	7	3	1	208
Champlin	5	3	2	182	Wendler	5	1	4	145
Ebeling	6	5	3	212	Crane	7	2	2	211
Thomas	6	4	0	216	Critchell	1	6	3	152
Totals	34	20	10	1216	Totals	30	22	13	1149

Comfort and Enjoyment En Route.

A trip to the South and Southeast, also to Cuba, is most pleasant when made on the fast trains of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Two trains daily from Dearborn Station. Through sleeping cars, dining car attached to day train. Ticket office, 182 Clark street.

F. W. Peck Will Return Today.

Commissioner General F. W. Peck will return from New York this morning, together with several minor officials of the commission.

POOLE WINS TWO RACES.

ADMETUS AND BOANERGES FIRST UNDER THE WIRE.

Former Horse Is for the First Time Showing the Form Predicted of Him as a Yearling—Friar John Is Favorite, but Is Never Better than Second—Colonel M. Lewis Clark, the Harlem Judge, Arrives at the Track—San Francisco Results.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A sudden drop in temperature and a card of average class did not prevent a big crowd from attending the races at the fair grounds today. A purse race at a mile and three-quarters and a handicap at seven furlongs were the principal events.

In the former Friar John, who had ninety-four pounds up, was made the favorite, but, after dancing attendance on the pacemaker, Inflammator, for the first mile, he was easily beaten by G. W. Poole's gelding, Admetus, who cost C. H. Smith $2,000 as a yearling, and is just now realizing a small percentage on what was expected of him. Friar John was second throughout, and he finished three lengths before Rockwood, who opened favorite on the strength of what he had done in previous long distance races.

Poole won another race, the seven-furlong handicap, with Boanerges. In this event Lillian Belle, out for the first time, was made favorite at 5 to 2, but she drifted to 8 to 1, Boanerges holding his own at 3 to 1. Boanerges had all the speed, and he made a show of his field, winning by three lengths from Lillian Belle, who was a length before Deyo.

Hiram Scoggan's colt Volandies, threw in a surprise by galloping home in the mile and a sixteenth selling race for 3-year-olds with 50 to 1 about him. Frank Regan's filly, Morning, who was made favorite at 8 to 5, quit after reaching a prominent position at the three-quarters.

Jim Kennedy, Tim Hurst, and Frank Erne spent the day at the track. They leave tomorrow morning, accompanied by Jimmy Michaels, whom they picked up here, for San Francisco. There Erne will box Dal Hawkins, and Michaels will give exhibitions at a six-day bicycle race which has been arranged by Brady, Kennedy, and Hurst.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 18.

Weather cloudy. Track fair.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2 Eight Bells, 96 [Troxler]	5	5^{h}	2^{nk}	4^{2}	1^{1}
6-5 Loiterer, 107 [T. Burns]	6	1^{2}	1^{1½}	1^{nk}	2½
20-1 Tragedy, 101 [Lines]	4	6^{nk}	5½	3^{nk}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:30¾. Henry Launt, Diggs, Traveler, Maggie S., Glenmoyne finished as named. Pinkey Potter left at the post. Post 7 minutes. Start good. Won handily. Second and third driving. Eight Bells was carried to the extreme outside on the stretch turn, but got up in the last sixteenth and was going away at the end.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
40-1 Volandies, 109 [Aker]	9	3^{nk}	1^{nk}	1^{2}	1^{2}
6-1 Our Clara, 101 [Frost]	3	6^{h}	6^{2}	6^{3}	2^{nk}
30-1 Tom Shannon, 95 [Watson]	6	4^{3}	2^{1½}	2^{1}	3½

Time, 1:52¼. The Dragoon, Morning, Gold Mine, Wysotis, Blenheim, Sir Blaze, Barrier finished as named. Winner, H. J. Scoggan's b. c., by Volante—Mamie Fonso. Good start. Won easily. It was a drive for the place. Volandies had all the speed and went to the front when ready. Our Clara got the place in the last few strides. Tom Shannon was stopping at the end. Morning quit in the stretch. Sir Blaze did not appear to like the distance.

Third race, 1¾ miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	St.	1	1½	Str.	Fn.
5-2 Admetus, 107 [Flick]	2	3^{1}	3^{1}	2½	1½	
3-5 Friar John, 94 [Troxler]	1	4^{1}	2½	3^{1}	2^{3}	
5-2 Rockwood, 110 [Powers]	4	2^{nk}	5½	5^{1}	5^{1½}	3^{nk}

Time, 3:10¾. Mr. Hunt, Gomez, Inflammator finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Second cleverly. Admetus raced Friar John into submission and won under a strong pull. Mr. Hunt tired in the stretch. Inflammator quit after running in front for a mile and a quarter.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, handicap:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-2 Boanerges, 108 [Powers]	1	2^{1}	1^{3}	1^{2}	1^{3}
5-1 Lillian Bell, 102 [A. Dean]	2	4½	4^{nk}	5½	2^{1}
5-1 Deyo, 92 [Troxler]	6	8	7	4^{1}	3^{1}

Time, 1:30. Dr. Vaughan, What Next, Tinkler, Debride, Cathedral finished as named. Post 12 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Second and third driving. Boanerges had all the speed and won as he pleased. Deyo was outrun the first part, but saved ground on the turn and finished strong. Tinkler quit in the last eighth.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1 Sutton, 108 [T. Burns]	1	5^{1}	4^{3}	4^{1}	1½
2-1 Tom Kingsley, 104 [South'd]	3	1^{1}	1^{2}	6^{1}	2^{1}
8-1 L. T. Caton, 103 [Lines]	4	2^{1}	2^{3}	7^{3}	3^{3}

Time, 1:30¾. Lone Princess, Royal Dance, Brighton, Nannie Davis, Ada Russell, Tom Toher, Everest, Tonto, Sedan, Wolford, The Plutocrat finished as named. Post 5 minutes. Start fair. It was a driving finish. Sutton was doing his best. Tom Kingsley lost ground on the home turn and came fast the last eighth. The last three were as good as left. Royal Dance closed a big gap.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-10 Jim Gore II., 96 [T. Burns]	1	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{2}
10-1 Ben Frost, 99 [Mason]	10	10	9^{8}	5^{1}	2^{nk}
10-1 Loc. Blossom, 97 [Dupee]	4	3^{nk}	3^{h}	3^{1}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:16¼. Sim W., Apple Jack, Billali, Banrica, Miss Frances, Protus, Crystalline, La Salle finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Second and third under keen pressure. Jim Gore II. was never in trouble. Ben Frost, off poorly, was closing fast. Sim W. tired the last eighth. Locust Blossom ran to the mark.

New Orleans Entries.

First race—Sister Alice, 94 pounds; General Maceo, 99; Fetiche, 99; Jim Gore II., 99; Canova, 99; Star of Bethlehem, 99; Miss Lizzie, 102; Guide Rock, 104; Takanassee, 105; John Baker, 105; Debride, 107.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Ollie J., 96 pounds; Niole, 98; Nan Dora, 98; Pell Mell II., 100; Arthur McKnight, 101; Willie Howard, 101; Clarence B., 101; The Dragoon, 101; Deceive, 103; Hanlight, 104; Ned Wickes, 108.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Elsie Barnes, 93 pounds; Amber Glints, 93; Lauretta D., 93; Mitt Boyken, 93; Dousterswivel, 93; Koscio, 95; Liew Anna, 96; Ennomia, 96; Partner, 97; Swordsman, 98; Inflammator, 98; Babe Fields, 108.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Albert S., 98 pounds; Barataria, 100; Oxnard, 103; Colonel Frank Waters, 103; Pinkey Potter, 103; Wilson, 103; Mount Washington, 103; Redskin, 106; Milwaukee, 106; Evanatus, 106; Basquil, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Our Nellie, 99 pounds; Mazie O., 99; Frances Booker, 102; Arline C., 102; Estabrooks, 104; Sir Blaze, 104; Chancery, 104; Becky Ban, 107; Nailer, 112.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Prince Hal, 104 pounds; Stockholm, 104; Dazzle, 104; Shuttlecock, 105; Creedmore L., 107; Pete Kitchen, 107; N. N. Kaufman, 107; Fred Broens, 107; Everest, 107; Randazzo, 107; Salisbury II., 110; Egbart, 110; Gold Top, 110.

BALISTA FURNISHES SURPRISE.

Outsider Captures the Balboa Boulevard Stakes at Ingleside in a Three-Horse Race.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Balboa Boulevard Stakes at Ingleside this afternoon furnished a big surprise, as Balista, as good as 10 to 1 in the betting, won after an exciting finish. Only three horses contested for the prize, but they were evenly matched. Ed Corrigan's Corsine was made an odds on favorite, while Survivor was heavily backed at 7 to 5.

The small bettors, however, remembered that the outsider is usually the fortunate one in a three-horse race, and wagered their coin on Balista, forcing the bookmakers to cut his price from 10 to 8 to 1. Bullman took the outsider to the front at once, and soon was leading Corsine by two lengths, with Survivor last, a half a length back. When the three-quarter pole was reached Thorpe began to urge Corsine, and was soon on even terms with the leader.

But Balista was only galloping, and when Bullman urged him he drew away, and turned for home several lengths in the lead. Corsine was game, and gradually gained on the outsider. When they were within a few yards of the wire he was in the lead, but Bullman had a lot in reserve and when he let it out Balista shot under the wire a neck in advance of the Corrigan horse, who beat Survivor a couple of lengths for the place.

George H. Ketcham was backed against the field in the first event, but he had to be content with fourth place. Kamsin, a 20 to 1 shot, took the lead soon after the start, and just rolled in three lengths in front of Torsion, who beat Castake a neck for the place.

Elidad had "Skeets" Martin instead of Fallehy for a pilot today, and the change evidently suited him, for he made all the running and won in a canter from Frank Jaubert. Summaries:

Weather cloudy. Track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
15-1 Kamsin, 107 [Rutter]	6	6^{3}	6^{4}	1½	1^{4}
7-1 Torsion, 107 [Thorpe]	4	1^{h}	1½	2^{3}	2^{h}
3-1 Castake, 102 [W.H.Mar'n]	3	4^{1}	3^{3}	5^{4}	3½

Time, 1:17. George H. Ketcham, Zorrazo, Simmons, Fred Gardner, Outgo finished as named. Start fair. Won in a gallop. Kamsin awoke with a start and was a wild horse today. He easily ran away from the others when called on. Torsion ran an honest race, showing improvement. Castake ran a fair race.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1 Elidad, 102 [H. Martin]	1	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{4}	1^{4}
10-1 Frank Jaubert, 99 [J. Woods]	2	4^{h}	5½	5^{3}	2^{h}
7-1 Ping, 98 [Powell]	3	2^{1}	2^{3}	3^{3}	3^{h}

Time, 1:44. Jennie Reid, Lena, All Smoke, Robert Bonner, Darechota, Diara finished as named. Start fair. Won pulled up. Elidad, with a good rider up, made a show of the others. Frank Jaubert ran a surprising race, in view of his recent performances. Ping hung on well for a horse deemed only a sprinter.

Third race, 1¾ miles, purse $400, handicap, over 6 hurdles:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	3	4	5	6	Fn.
7-2 Viking, 142 [Mattier]	1	5^{2}	4^{6}	4^{20}	1½	1½
8-1 Rossmore, 128 [Cum'gs]	8	4^{1}	3^{3}	3½	2^{1}	2^{3}
2-1 Octuruck, 130 [T. M'y]	3	2½	2^{1}	2^{3}	3^{3}	3^{2}

Time, 2:54¼. Tortoni, J. O. C., St. Jacob, Huntsman, Major Hooker, De Los Reyes finished as named. Major S. fell. Start good. Won driving. Viking ran to his best form today, and must be kept in view in all hurdle races from now on. The long route suited Rossmore.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, handicap, Balboa Boulevard Stakes, value $1,000:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-1 Balista, 101 [Bullman]	1	1^{2}	1^{3}	1½	1^{h}
9-10 Corsini, 110 [Thorpe]	3	2^{nk}	2^{h}	2^{3}	2^{3}
7-5 Survivor, 112 [H. Martin]	2	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:44. Winner, W. D. Randall's b. c., by Sam Lucas—Balsom Fir. Start good. Won driving hard. Balista is a good colt. He has been suffering from sore mouth, but is improving. He was lucky in getting off running and holding the best position throughout. Corsini was best, but could not concede the weight in such going as that of today. Survivor ran his race.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5 Ach, 112 [H. Martin]	1	1^{3}	1^{3}	1^{5}	1^{3}
15-1 Sir Urian, 107 [Thorpe]	2	3^{3}	3^{3}	2^{h}	2½
2-1 Casdale, 112 [Bullman]	4	4^{2}	4^{3}	4^{2}	3^{1}

Time, 1:03. Nora Ives, Anne Page, Anchored, Wheat King, Don't Tell finished as named. Winner, J. Carroll's b. c., by Emperor of Norfolk—Merrimac. Start straggling. Won easily. Ach beat the gate and had the race won from the start. He is in good form and a speedy sprinter.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-10 Rubicon, 115 [Thorpe]	1	1^{1}	1^{1}	1½	1^{4}
7-5 Sombre, 96 [W.H.Martin]	2	2^{1}	2^{2}	2^{4}	2^{1}
7-1 Novia, 106 [Bullman]	4	4	4	4	3^{1}

Time, 1:01¾. Genua also ran. Start good. Won easing up. Rubicon outclassed the field.

Ingleside entries:

First race, ⅝ mile, maidens—St. Kristine, 99 pounds; Felicite, 99; Yaruba, 101; Glengaber, 104; Alhaja, 99; Cyaro, 116; Syrlin, 116; Gottlieb, 116; Sokombeo, 116; Lord Chesterfield, 119.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Winifred, 99 pounds; Master Buck, 101; Sidelong, 101; Judge Wofford, 101; Merops, 104; Potente, 116; Socialist, 116; Zorrazo, 122.

Third race, 1 mile, gentlemen riders—Dr. Shepard, 170 pounds [Mr. Hobart]; Tonmast, 170 [Mr. Hume]; Ferrier, 170 [Mr. Dunphy]; Hazard, 170 [Mr. Walke]; Una Colorado, 170 [Mr. Gamage]. There may be some added starters in this race.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Ricardo, 99 pounds; Sweet William, 102; La Maroma, 104; Opponent, 106; George H. Ketcham, 109; Lord Marmion, 109; Fortunate, 112; Don Fulano, 112.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—None Such, 96 pounds; Guilder, 96; Lady Britannic, 97; Formella, 104; Castake, 106; Uncle True, 105; Petrarch, 109; Zarro, 109; Coda, 109; Dr. Sharp, 109; Joe Mussel, 112.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, selling—The Last, 106 pounds; Heigh Ho, 106; Espirando, 108; Aluminum, 108; Amelia Fonso, 110; Prince Tyrant, 111; Eakins, 112; Schnitz, 115.

HART DENIES RYAN'S CHARGES.

Former Williams Player, However, Emphatically Reiterates His Claims and Says He Can Prove Them.

Northwestern University athletic circles have not been so stirred up in a long time as they were yesterday when it became generally known that John Ryan said he had been induced to come to the Evanston school to play football on the promise of a remuneration. It seemed to reveal a state of affairs at Northwestern that had not been suspected, and it took the students completely by surprise. If the charges are proved to the satisfaction of the university authorities it will mean a general investigation and the discipline of Manager Stephen P. Hart.

"I suppose that Ryan is hard up," said one of the Athletic board yesterday. "Otherwise he would not squeal. As for Beutner, he has no right to say anything. We paid him in full, 100 cents on a dollar, but he is doing the same thing he is said to have done at Chicago—told tales out of school. There was no reason whatever for this thing getting out, although it has been expected for several days, as both President Rogers and Manager Hart refused to have anything to do with the matter."

As far as can be learned, Ryan was to have received a year's tuition in the medical school, a set of instruments, and some cash, but neither party will say how much. The first two matters were attended to, but Ryan lost too much time in athletics to take up his medical work, and he asked that in place of this he should get a cash remuneration. This is what caused the trouble, for while Hart, it is said, had seen that the tuition was paid and a set of instruments purchased, he was not willing to pay Ryan in addition, especially when football debts were being canceled at a discount. Ryan then brought the matter before President Rogers, who accepted Hart's statement that Ryan's statements were false, and he also let the Williams man understand that nothing would be done.

The faculty of Northwestern has always been opposed to professionalism, and four years ago expelled Williams for taking the baseball team on an unsanctioned trip. Faculty members were not backward yesterday in saying that if the case was brought up and proved Hart would have to go. The students realized this, too, and the excitement all day was intense.

"I have not read the article," said Professor J. Scott Clark, chairman of the Athletic committee, yesterday, "but I knew nothing about the matter until it was published, and then only through the remarks of Frank McClusky. I intend to totally ignore it. Hart says the statements are false, and I have the utmost confidence in him. If he wishes to have the matter sifted for his exoneration we shall take it up. Otherwise, we shall let it alone. We, as a faculty and committee, did our full duty in regard to allowing Ryan to play. The Secretary of the medical school said he was a regularly enrolled student attending classes, and that is all that is required of us. We had absolutely nothing to do with hiring him to come here."

"I have two statements," said President Rogers yesterday, "one from John Ryan and one from Stephen P. Hart. Hart positively denies the statements of Ryan, and I see no reason for doubting him. As the head of the faculty and voicing its sentiments, I will say that we are opposed to such things in athletics and will not tolerate them. The case of Mr. Ryan has not been proved, and, until it is, I do not know what will be done."

Stephen P. Hart could not be found yesterday, although it was rumored about the campus that he was ill. It is known, however, that he denies the statements of the Williams player in full. Captain Thorne also refused to talk about the affair, except to say he knew nothing about it.

"The facts as printed are true," said Ryan yesterday. "If Hart denies them, let him say who paid my tuition. I didn't pay it. If it wasn't paid, I was a 'ringer,' and they knew that. I was only at the medical school one day, anyhow. Hart offered me a note indorsed by two responsible citizens of Evanston, but I declined that, as I thought I was safe without that. He made the contract with me verbally in the presence of two witnesses, and he knows what I say is true. Thorne knew about it, too. If Hart denies the affair, I am prepared to make other statements regarding the status of the team. One man played for his tuition, and another was a paid coach, although the money was refunded to him.

"Negotiations were opened with me by Hart, and he knows what I say is true. I have two witnesses to my verbal contract with Hart and could prove it. I have no written evidence of the transaction. As I have said, I refused a note indorsed by two Evanston citizens, not thinking at the time I would need anything of the kind, and I did not keep Hart's letters. When I told Hart I should make public the facts he begged me not to do so, and I had a conference with Hart and an adviser of his over the matter, and they tried to pump me about what I was going to do, but I gave them no satisfaction. I declare again that the facts as reported are absolutely true, and no one knows it better than Manager Hart. I do not blame the faculty or the Athletic board in the least, as I do not think they knew about it, but Captain Thorne did."

PLUTO BEATEN BY HIS TRAINERS

Says They Took His Money and Then Knocked Him Down When He Asked for It.

New York, Jan. 18.—"Young Pluto," the Australian prize fighter, who was beaten here last night by George Dixon, appeared in police court today and was granted summonses for his trainers. "Pluto," or William Dudley Brown, as the young colored prize fighter is known in private life, alleged that William Akers and William Shannon, his trainers, both of San Francisco, had appropriated his share of last night's purse, $325. Further, "Pluto" said when he asked his trainers for the money, they knocked him down, beat him, kicked him, and finally threw him out of the room. Tom O'Rourke, manager of the Lenox Athletic club, where "Pluto" had previously been pounded by Dixon, told "Pluto" his money had been handed over to the trainers. Young "Pluto" later appeared at police headquarters and asked that a detective be sent with him to serve the summonses. "Pluto" said he was afraid of his trainers. A detective was sent with him.

Notes of the Boxers.

Betting on the Joe Butler-Frank Childs contest has shifted a bit in favor of the latter. Butler will arrive in town tonight at 9:15, accompanied by "Young Pluto," who was defeated by George Dixon Tuesday night.

Gus Ruhlin is the latest heavyweight out for high honors. Billy Madden, his manager, has issued a challenge to meet Maher, Sharkey, or McCoy within a few weeks. Ruhlin says he has been improved since his last battle with the "Marine" and that he believes he can make a better showing in another bout.

Another feature was added to the fistic carnival yesterday by adding Patsy Haley and Johnnie Ritchie to the list. There is considerable bad blood between these youngsters and a hard battle is looked for. According to the articles signed yesterday the boys will weigh at 118 pounds at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Pete Powers is working hard to get into the best shape possible for his go with Jack Moffat. He is being looked after by Steve Flanagan, John Mahoney, and Frank Boyle, and is also wrestling a little with "Farmer," Burns and "Gripman" Rooney, who meet Hall Adali at Tattersall's next Monday night.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Matters pugilistic so far as the heavyweights are concerned are at a standstill. This condition is due to the refusal of the lesser lights in the heavyweight division to arrange matches between themselves. They all want to fight Sharkey. Sharkey has asked Maher and Jeffries to battle and agrees to meet the winner. Maher, for reasons better known to himself, declines to fight Jeffries. Sharkey admits that outside of Fitzsimmons, Jeffries has a better claim for a fight than any other man.

Jack Root will engage in no more hard set-tos while training for any contest. Yesterday while punching the bag three of his friends dropped in on him, watched him at his work a few minutes, then introduced him to a big husky Bohemian whom they said wished to box a few rounds. Root consented and immediately began tapping his burly opponent. The latter, however, did not fancy Jack's gloves continually in his face, so concluded to cut loose, which he did, landing a hard righthand swing on Root's ear. This nettled Jack and he started in after the Bohemian. A lefthand jab, followed by a right swing on the side of the head, sent his opponent down and out. Root injured his right hand slightly.

Results at Mussey's.

A fine amateur contest was seen at Mussey's last night in the challenge game between W. W. Kellogg (250) and A. J. Brown (225) for the trophy presented by Mussey to the winner of the recent tournament at his rooms. The first few innings were not remarkable, but in the sixth Kellogg gathered 18, following this with 33 at his next attempt. He corralled 14 and 24 in the eleventh and twelfth innings, picked up 11 in the sixteenth, added 5 next, and in the four innings following made double figures each time he went to the table. The speed was too great for the little West-Sider, as Brown made double figures only three times during the game. The score:

Kellogg—250, 1, 6, 1, 0, 8, 18, 33, 1, 9, 0, 14, 24, 0, 2, 4, 11, 5, 14, 12, 11, 15, 7, 19, 0, 0, 35—250. High run, 35; average 9 16-26.

Brown—225, 0, 10, 2, 4, 1, 8, 0, 2, 7, 0, 2, 2, 5, 0, 6, 16, 2, 6, 0, 0, 3, 6, 9, 13, 0, 13—117. High run, 16; average, 4 13-26.

Clarke Wins from Wood.

Skip Clarke yesterday gave Wood his first defeat in the competition for the Richmond curling trophy. The game was finely contested. Wood secured a lead of seven points early in the game. Clarke made heads of four and five, and Wood registered one of four and another of three. At the last head Clarke had a lead of two points. Wood, with his last shot, took out an opposing stone and lay two. Clarke by a clever shot cut out one of the winning stones and won by one point. The rinks:

A. White,	J. Nelson,
S. Nelson,	J. T. Raffen,
R. Pritchard,	W. Nelson,
R. G. Clarke, skip—16.	G. Wood, skip—15.

HE CANNOT HELP ANSON.

A. G. SPALDING'S ANSWER ON A MINOR CLUB IN CHICAGO.

Veteran Manager Announces That His Appeal to the Former Head of the Chicago Club Has Been in Vain—Wanted Permission to Locate a Western League Club Here—Anson's Friends Protest Against the Refusal—Veteran's Views on Baseball.

Captain A. C. Anson yesterday announced he had abandoned any hope of getting a Western league franchise in Chicago. Some time ago he appealed to A. G. Spalding to use his influence in this direction. A Western league club cannot be located in this city without the consent of the National league team. Spalding did not give his final answer until yesterday, and then he informed his old manager he would be unable to help him.

Anson is disappointed, but says: "I want my friends to know exactly how matters stood. The statement that I was 'thrown down' by the Western league is not true. It was to Mr. Spalding that I made application. I think a Western league club would have been a success in Chicago, and so far from injuring the National league team I think it would have helped it."

One of Captain Anson's friends bitterly denounced what he pronounced the "turning down" of Anson by Spalding. "Here a year ago," said he, "Spalding sought to give the impression that he hated much to see Anson leave the Chicago club and that he was willing to do everything in his power to show his kindly feeling for 'Cap,' but now he refuses to help him in a little matter which would be of great importance to Anson and yet would require little or no sacrifice on the part of himself. Anson, I guess, is beginning to realize that those people who told him he was making a mistake in sticking to the magnates at the time of the brotherhood were right and that he was wrong. He saved the National league then, and now the National league will not even give him a helping hand when it can do so without any sacrifice on its own part."

Anson's failure to get a Western league franchise in Chicago is construed as meaning the falling out between Anson and Spalding, the latter having long been regarded as the stanchest friend of the former manager.

Captain Anson says the recent story that he was negotiating for a billiard room in this city is an error, and that he has nothing in view at present. He expects to go to New York next month to witness the big amateur billiard tournament for the American championship. Anson has a favorite in this tournament, but he declines to say who he is.

The veteran thinks the approaching season will be a most successful one in baseball. "With no war in the way and interest in the game constantly growing I see no reason," said he, "why it should not be a successful year. I have some doubts whether the circuit is reduced at all. It looks to me as though the league was not rid of Von der Ahe as yet. If Von der Ahe wins his suit he will stick in the league, I think. Becker, I take it, will be his backer. I understand from Board of Trade men that Becker is a retired broker of means. Perhaps, however, Becker might be willing to retire if he could save himself. It all will depend, I presume, on the outcome of the suit. I don't think Louisville wants to sell at all. They have always lost money, and if they would stay in while losing money with a poor team it does not seem to me they would want to retire just when they seemed to be getting a good team together."

The three-cushion carom billiard match which was to have been played by Anson and Thatcher at Mussey's last night was postponed until tonight.

VON DER AHE ON THE STAND.

"Der Boss" Details the History of Sportsman's Park and the St. Louis Browns.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The suit of the Mississippi Valley Trust company to foreclose on a mortgage of $20,000, held against Sportsman Park and club, was heard in Judge Spencer's court today. This marked the fourth time the case has been called, it having been continued on three previous occasions, twice at the request of Von der Ahe's attorneys and a third time because "Der Boss" was detained on account of illness.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the attorneys for both sides announced that all the evidence in the case had been heard, and Judge Spencer ordered them to have their briefs in by tomorrow noon. The Judge said he expected to make his verdict no later than Monday.

Alfred H. Spink, formerly secretary of the Browns, and at present a sporting writer on one of the local dailies, was the first witness called. He testified to the organization of the St. Louis Baseball association by himself, his brother, the late William Spink, and William Pennoyer. This organization, according to Mr. Spink, formed the St. Louis Browns during the season of 1881, and there games were played on the grounds of Sportsman's Park and club on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The St. Louis Baseball association, said Mr. Spink later on, had a contract with Sportsman's Park and club whereby they got 90 per cent of the gross gate receipts, the corporation getting 10 per cent of the gate, whatever reserved seats were sold, and all other privileges, such as sale of score cards, etc. When the season of 1881 had been completed he and his associates turned over their baseball interests to Von der Ahe, who continued the arrangements with Sportsman's Park and club.

Mr. Von der Ahe then took the stand and continued the story. He explained that the Sportsman's Park and club was not organized to run a baseball club, but principally to conduct grounds for trap shooting and other enterprises. It did not take to baseball until neighbors objected to trap shooting. Mr. Von der Ahe insisted that the Sportsman's Park and club cut no figure with his American association team. Finally, with much circumlocution, he got to what he termed the "promulgation" of the National league and American association in 1891.

He rehearsed the negotiations in the back room of his saloon on Grand and St. Louis avenues, in which Brush, Robison, Byrne, the Wagners, and Mr. Elliott, a Philadelphia lawyer, participated. Then came the meeting at the Bates House in Indianapolis in December, 1891, when the ten-years' agreement of the twelve-club league was drawn up.

In answer to a question, Mr. Von der Ahe produced a memorandum, from which he stated that the improvements on the new baseball grounds on Vandeventer avenue represented an outlay of $59,555. Mr. Von der Ahe testified that all gate receipts of the club in other cities were paid to him personally. When the surplus of the league emergency fund was divided in 1894 the St. Louis club's share went to Chris Von der Ahe personally.

In all the spectacular shows, cycle races, racing meets, shoot the chutes, and other forms of entertainment carried on at Sportsman's Park, the profits or losses—principally the losses—were borne by Mr. Von der Ahe individually. Mr. Von der Ahe testified that the Sportsman's Park and club never had a bank account; that the directors were his closest personal friends; that he named them; that none of them ever advanced money to help the club; and that he himself had advanced over $100,000, which the corporation owed him.

E. C. Becker, who has been termed the power behind the throne at Sportsman's Park, the club being in debt to him upward of $25,000, and J. P. Reichers, the architect, who built the park's stands and fences, were the other principal witnesses called.

SENOR LACOSTE AS A MAGNATE.

"Buck" Ewing, Captain of the Cincinnatis, Began His Career Under the Present Mayor of Havana.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Señor Perfecto Lacoste, who, just about one week ago, was nominated for Mayor of Havana, Cuba, by General Ludlow, the military Governor of the island, was the first man for whom Captain William Ewing of the Reds ever played ball. As was announced several days ago, Lacoste is a resident of this city. In 1878, before Buck had ever ventured from the local lots to play baseball, Lacoste, who also lived in the East End, was an ardent admirer of the national game. Ewing was about 18 or 19 years old at that time. Lacoste, though several years older than Ewing, was his constant companion. He admired Buck for his ability as a ball player. The Cuban lad was always well supplied with money and was anxious to organize a ball team, and, with the aid of Ewing, he soon found himself the manager of the Columbias. Lacoste furnished the uniforms, balls, and other necessary articles for his team, and was proud when he found there was nothing in the amateur diamond in this neck of the woods that could give his team anything like a fight. Ewing and Lacoste were the catchers for the team. When Ewing caught, Lacoste played first base. Lacoste paid the players for every game played. Said Buck today: "We were the champions of Cincinnati, and Lacoste felt so proud of us that anything we asked for within reason he would buy for us. In 1880, after I had joined the league, Lacoste came to this country from Cuba, where he organized a ball team with which he toured Cuba. Silver Flint, Ed Williamson of the Chicagos, and myself were members of that team."

WISCONSIN TO PLAY HARVARD.

Cardinal Eleven Is Negotiating for a Contest with the Crimson in the East.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Since the close of the football season negotiations have been carried on by Wisconsin for next year's schedule, and they have now reached such a stage that a reasonably accurate forecast of the big games can be made. The policy hitherto pursued of engaging in only two or three important contests will be abandoned, and the hardest schedule the Badgers have ever had will be played next fall. Several of the old-established contests will be discontinued, or else dropped into a lower class. Two, and probably three, new games will be arranged.

The schedule for the season of '99 will read something as follows:

Wisconsin vs. Harvard, at Cambridge, Oct. 21.
Wisconsin vs. Michigan, at Milwaukee, Nov. 4.
Wisconsin vs. Chicago, at Chicago, Nov. 18.
Wisconsin vs. Illinois, at Chicago, Nov. 23 or 25.

Of these games the one with Harvard is not certainly arranged, but Manager Fisher says he will provide an Eastern game early in the season, probably with the crimson, if the candidates will agree to return for training by Sept. 10. An Eastern game has been desired for some years, but one has never been scheduled on account of poor prospects prior to the opening of the season.

The authorities consider the chances for '99 sufficiently promising to warrant an Eastern trip. No difficulty is anticipated in arranging a game with one of the "big four" early in the season, as the Badgers have an excellent standing in the East on account of the work of their crews. Last year several flattering offers for games were received, but were refused because of poor prospects. The presence of Andy O'Dea at Harvard is counted on to assist in bringing about a meeting between the crimson and the cardinal.

Arrangements for the Michigan game are being carried on by representatives of the Milwaukee business-men. The Cream City is football crazy, and will spare no effort to effect a meeting between the two teams. The ill feeling hitherto existing between the two institutions has largely passed away. Michigan is not entirely satisfied with the Chicago alliance, and is perfectly willing to meet the Badgers next fall and open the way for possibly a permanent agreement with Wisconsin in 1900 for a series of contests.

The Chicago game is considered a certainty, despite contrary reports sent out from the Midway school.

Arrangements for the Thanksgiving day game with Illinois are about complete. The game will be played probably in Chicago, although there is a possibility of its being held in Milwaukee. This game will not necessarily mark the beginning of a permanent alliance with Illinois. The contract will provide for only one game. Minor games will be played with Northwestern and Beloit. The Northwestern game will be made the big home contest of the season. Minnesota, it is expected, will be dropped.

STAGG DELAYS NAMING TEAM.

Many Candidates for the Trip to Milwaukee Are Being Watched in Their Preliminary Work.

As yet the track team which is to represent the University of Chicago at the indoor meet at Milwaukee next week has not been chosen and it will be some time before Stagg makes up his mind definitely as to what will be the personnel of the team. The illness of the coach which confined him to his home last week has put the team back, the trials which were intended to give an idea were not run off, and may have to be run again, as at present Stagg has no definite plans in view as to who to take along and who to chose.

The old men of course will be present when the roll is called, but it is concerning the new lot of men in whom he is placing much faith that he cannot decide. It will probably be the first part of next week that the team will be picked, and until that time there are several men who can lay claim to a place. Stagg may take the team to Milwaukee the day before the events, and give them a few trials and a rest, as well.

The course of an aspirant for the track team at the university makes an interesting study to those who are interested in the way a sprinter is turned out, and the casual visitor at the "gym" any afternoon may see the régime through which a sprinter is put before he begins to show any signs of becoming a runner.

Yesterday there were a score of more in the class. All sorts of sizes and ages were trying their luck on starts, while Stagg called them out, fired the gun, and noted carefully how each man performed. Fast men and slow men alike were given an opportunity to get on the cleats, and several of the men showed themselves able to get away from the marks in fast form.

Schmahl, Maloney, Pettit, Brayton, and several others showed up well. Van Patten and several other men are hard at work trying for the relay team.

Dr. G. K. Herman has announced that a special rate of $2.75 has been made for the trip to Milwaukee and return. Special rates have been made for hotels during the night of the meet, and the visitors will be well taken care of.

HARVARD MEN FAVOR CORNELL.

Undergraduates at Cambridge Do Not Like the Attitude Assumed Toward the Rowing Champions.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Harvard Daily Crimson, which purports to voice the undergraduates' sentiment here, published this morning an editorial defending the course of the rowing authorities in coercing Cornell and pointing out the superiority of New London over Poughkeepsie. The defense, however, does not meet with the entire support of the undergraduates by a great deal, and while there is little to do about it now, yet it is more than possible that an undergraduate sentiment can be brought to bear sufficient to cause a revision. Without going into the advantages of the two courses, Harvard men say:

"We should like to beat Cornell, then get rid of her, if we could prove that she was not in the same class with Yale and Harvard. We like the idea of Harvard and Yale dual affairs best, for that increases the rivalry, etc. But the positions which the blue and the crimson have had in the races of the last two years do not warrant the step."

Harvard has put forth a proposition on behalf of herself and Yale which forces Cornell to come to terms or quit. It means that if Cornell does not change her mind she will be dropped, and in a few years Harvard and Yale will resume their talk of being the two leading colleges and relegate the rest to the position of second-rate colleges. It is the appearance of this move that affects Harvard men and affects them seriously.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Never Failed to Cure Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.



The profound and comprehensive investigations of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, have robbed disease of much of its alarming character.

Nature has provided in the liver a safeguard without which every one would die from the slightest imprudence in diet. The blood loaded with poisons reaches the liver, the excreting function of that organ arrests them and they are thrown back to the bowels. This is the action of the healthy liver, but this perpetual overwork at last does what over-functional activity does for other organs—impairs or destroys their excreting power and opens the door to Bright's disease and diabetes. Paine's celery compound enables the liver to work without tearing itself to pieces. It supplies nervous energy to the organ and prevents irritation. It purifies the blood and does not leave the whole purifying task to one organ, whether liver, kidney or bowels. It obviates the collapse of any one of these organs, and prevents disease.

It not only regulates the nervous organization, but directly nourishes it; sends more and better blood to supply the wasted nervous tissues and takes the killing strain from the kidneys.

When pains appear in different parts of the body and one feels tired and depressed, the use of Paine's celery compound will drive away the rheumatism pain or the fit of indigestion and correct the failing appetite which keeps pace so closely with the digestive power.

Here is a heartfelt letter as it was written on Dec. 12 last by Mrs. William Nelson, who is cashier of the Central Relief Committee of Chicago:

"Gentlemen:—I have used Paine's celery compound several times for the past two years for liver and kidney trouble. I have swelled up and felt sick and bad. The doctor's medicines never helped me, but Paine's celery compound always did. There is nothing like it. It is splendid."

Nerve tension is disguised under a good many symptoms that induce thoughtless people to apply some useless local remedy when the only lasting relief will come from purified blood, kidneys aroused to work, stomach secreting abundance of digestive juices and a toned-up state of the nerves. For this there is no need of further proof as to the value of Paine's celery compound than can be furnished by the reader's own neighbors if you will take the pains to make inquiries. The best test of the value of Paine's celery compound is to try it.

ALUMNI MANAGER FOR ILLINOIS

New Scheme for the Athletic Team of the State University Is Decided Upon.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The policy governing the athletics at the University of Illinois is shaping itself more and more towards control to a certain extent by the alumni of the school. Today an enthusiastic meeting of the Athletic association was held and the old constitution supplanted by an entirely new one. The chief change was in giving the Board of Control more power, and in providing for an alumni manager of all athletic teams, to coöperate with the student managers and to be paid a salary during the year. He is to fill a position similar to that which Charlie Baird is filling this year at Michigan, and this arrangement will no doubt put the financial interests in better and more careful hands than under the present student management. The office will be filled by a man appointed by the Advisory board and, should a lucrative salary be attached to it, several prominent alumni will be in the race for the position. The regular election for football manager comes off next week.

McConville to Coach Badger Crew.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Athletic board tonight formally appointed C. C. McConville coach of the crew. The faculty has the power to reject this action, but it is hardly probable it will exercise its power, although it has been opposed to his appointment. The students, and especially the crew men, are greatly pleased over the action of the board. The appointment of Mr. McConville means that there will be no change in the stroke and methods hitherto employed. His acting in this capacity will necessitate the election of a new captain by its crew.

STEWART WINS FROM HORGAN.

Pulls Out a Game in the Pool Contest After Seemingly Being Too Far Behind to Save It.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Stewart	2	0	Horgan	0	3
Eby	1	0	Clearwater	0	1
Daly	1	0			

H. T. Stewart won the fourth game of the pool tournament from Horgan at the Manhattan Hall last night after a seemingly lost game. By means of steady playing and careful shots Stewart brought the game to a close and won with a run of five, which put him ahead of his Elmira opponent.

Horgan seemed to be the favorite in the beginning of the game, and from the form he displayed it looked as if he might fulfill the prophecies of those who backed him to win. The game started off in good shape, Horgan rolling fourteen and Stewart making a scratch on his only shot in the frame.

Up to the sixth frame both men played safely and on the sixth both Horgan and Stewart seemed to fear each other, for each made five shots on safeties. Stewart began to show form and improved steadily, running Horgan closely for all points. Horgan seemed to lose his usual composure, and let Stewart get several good chances, which the latter was not slow to improve.

On the sixteenth frame Stewart had a problem before him. The balls were clustered after the break, but choosing a corner ball on a long combination he let drive and dropped the ball successfully, and ran out the frame, which put him ahead. Scores:

Stewart—10, 2, 10, 7, 2, 8, 11, 12, 5, 10, 13, 15, 4, 15, 5—125.

Horgan—14, 5, 13, 5, 8, 13, 7, 4, 3, 10, 5, 2, 0, 15, 11, 0, 6—118.

Stewart, scratch, 5; Horgan, scratch, 3.

Williams Quits the League.

Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At a mass-meeting held this afternoon by the students of Williams College Williams withdrew from the present league with Amherst and Dartmouth. A new triangular league may be formed, consisting of Amherst, Wesleyan, and Williams.

Parker Will Give Up Baseball.

Dr. Harley Parker has announced that he has played his last game of baseball. After playing in the National league and several of the Chicago teams for a number of years he has decided to quit the game and devote his attention to his profession, and will hang out a doctor's sign.

Manson

ROTUNDA MASONIC TEMPLE.

HARRISON MEN WANT T. E. RYAN.

Inducements Offered to Secure His Support for the Mayor's Candidacy.

LIKELY TO PROVE FUTILE

Republican Managers Are Awaiting the Return of Congressman Lorimer.

TRYING TO PICK NOMINEES.

Mayor Harrison's campaign managers are carrying on violent flirtations these days with the Ryan faction. Flattering inducements are offered the Nineteenth Ward leader and his friends to be good Democrats once more and help fight ex-Governor Altgeld. It is said Timothy E. Ryan has been told he can be Commissioner of Public Works in the event Mr. Harrison is reelected if he will come out now and support the Mayor.

An aggravated attack of the grip has kept Mr. Ryan confined to his house for ten days, and there was a rumor yesterday that, just as soon as he is able to go, either Colorado or California will get him until summer comes. Some of the politicians claim this sickness is the only thing which prevented Mr. Ryan taking the field himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination. But word went along the line two or three days ago that he has given up the notion and will seek a more congenial climate for his health. This was accepted by his friends as a gentle hint to get out and make all the trouble they want to.

The Harrison people are also busy trying to construct a slate for the convention to nominate. There is no opposition to William Loeffler for City Clerk. His name has been written next to Mr. Harrison's and will not be taken down. They are in search now of a satisfactory candidate for City Treasurer. It is believed William Legner has virtually been agreed upon. However, William Jung and William Seipp are being talked of. But since Miles J. Devine, City Attorney, has been sidetracked and stands no show of getting on the ticket again the leaders insist they must give the treasuryship to a West-Sider and go to the South Side for a City Attorney. Either John P. McGoorty or Robert Redfield, so it is claimed, will be the man. When the machine operators were at Springfield two weeks ago and McGoorty landed as the minority nominee for Speaker of the House some of them said he would enter the race as their first choice for City Attorney, provided he wants the place. Next to Mr. McGoorty Representative Redfield is the favorite.

John P. Hopkins' Position.

Certain cogs in the machine are trying to make it appear that John P. Hopkins will line up for Harrison, but judging from the drift of his talk, following a report that he had been in conference with Altgeld, Mr. Hopkins has no such intentions.

"I am taking no part in the fight this time," he said, "nor do I intend to. When the party gets around to its senses on public issues, then I may go into politics again. I cannot be for Altgeld because we disagree, and in my judgment Harrison greatly injured the city's interests by refusing to treat with the street railway companies when they asked for an extension of their franchises. I believe he could have made terms with them that would have been satisfactory to the people."

Wait for Lorimer's Return.

Upon his return from Washington Henry L. Hertz predicted that the disputes over patronage will be satisfactorily adjusted within a week, but he declined to say whether there would be any modification of the apportionment for distribution. It is believed, however, that Mr. Hertz and Congressman Lorimer reached an agreement of some sort. At least this was the impression everybody got. It was said there would be no occasion for a split and factional fight in the organization. Mr. Lorimer is expected home by Saturday night or Sunday morning. Soon after his return the job hunters depending on him will know what they are to get, and as soon as this matter is settled the leaders will turn their attention to Mayoralty candidates and make arrangements for opening the spring campaign.

There are no indications at this time of an agreement to pick the candidate for Mayor in advance and then elect delegates who will nominate him. This is due in large measure to a division of sentiment. Graeme Stewart, Z. R. Carter, Judge Hanecy, and Judge Brentano are in the public mind as available aspirants for Mayor. Each has a large, strong following of supporters scattered throughout the entire city. It is conceded by the politicians who head ward delegations to conventions that either would make a good Mayor and can be elected. But there is some opposition to nominating a man on the bench. It grows out of the experience had two years ago when Judge Sears was the nominee. Still, the friends of Judges Hanecy and Brentano insist the conditions now are not what they were then and that the party is in better shape to win than it was at that time.

The convention probably will have to make its own choice. There is a good deal of talk to the effect that the ward machines will not line up in obedience to orders from headquarters for any man. Some of the South and West Side wards are already preparing to elect Hanecy delegates. A majority of the West Side probably favors Z. R. Carter, but it is said he will not make a fight for the nomination.

Altgeld Campaign Methods.

The methods used by Mr. Altgeld's campaign managers to boom his candidacy for Mayor cause rejoicing in the Harrison camp. Voters are receiving a letter signed by Joseph S. Martin asking them to support the ex-Governor. Among other things he says:

If you are opposed to lowering the standard of Democracy to that level which lost us the last election in Cook County, and which has almost destroyed our party in Chicago, then please call at these headquarters, get a petition, take it home and have it signed by your friends and neighbors, and show him [Altgeld] by your efforts that he is appreciated. His candidacy is in the interest of the masses and for the purpose of bettering their condition. I trust this letter will meet with your approval and that I will enjoy the privilege of seeing you in person in the near future.

The opposition believes this invitation will do the candidate more harm than good, because of the fact he does not attach his signature to it. Some of the leaders got hold of a copy yesterday from an irate German Democrat who had received it, and who was highly indignant that he should be expected to call on Mr. Martin.

The German-American Republican Central club of Cook County has elected these officers for the ensuing year:

President—Louis Kistler.
Vice Presidents—South Side, W. E. Biederman and G. N. Burkhard; North Side, A. H. Kleineke and W. Kath; West Side, R. Partenheimer and M. Schreiner.
Recording Secretary—Carl F. Herrmann.
Corresponding Secretary—E. Zimmer.
Financial Secretary—F. Fallett.
Treasurer—Emil Willwerth.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Phil Goetter.

Reports from the various wards show the club is in flourishing condition.

PEACEMAKER IS SHOT IN ARM.

N. E. Sincerny Wounded in a Quarrel with Colored Men—Two Suspects Held.

Two colored men, S. E. Wortham, 2304 Dearborn street, and James Bates, 266 Twenty-second street, are locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station charged with assault with intent to kill, on the complaint of N. E. Sincerny, 100 Eighteenth street. Sincerny saw two colored men and a colored woman quarreling at Nineteenth street and Archer avenue. He interfered and one of the men threatened to shoot him. Securing a revolver, Sincerny shot at the men, one of whom wounded him in the arm in return.

Great special offer, 15 platinum photos, 3 styles, $3.00. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Building.

CAN USE BURIED WIRES.

EXPERTS SAY UNDERGROUND TROLLEY SYSTEM IS PRACTICABLE.

Isham Randolph, Chief Engineer of the Sanitary District, and City Electrician Ellicott Declare the Alleged Difficulties Can Be Overcome with Comparatively Little Expense—Present Sewerage Offers No Obstacle to the Proposed Change.

"If there is any valid objection to the underground system for electric roads with the present sewerage arrangements in Chicago," said Isham Randolph, chief engineer of the Drainage board, yesterday, "it can be overcome easily. All the railway companies have to do is to use small pumps to clear the conduits of water. At the Sixteenth street crossing some of the railroad tracks go below the level of the lake, but a small pump keeps the water out, and there is no trouble from that score. As to unclean streets, I believe such a movement for the cleaning of the city will spring up with the completion of the drainage channel that this objection will end of its own accord. Chicago's sewerage system really offers no serious grounds for refusing to adopt underground trolleys. There are no engineering difficulties of any moment to be encountered which cannot be overcome at small expense."

City Electrician's Opinion.

Edward B. Ellicott, City Electrician, took substantially the same view in a letter to the Mayor, in the course of which he said:

Upon investigation I find that New York has made use of its old cable conduit for the reception of the underground electric conduits, introducing in this conduit such insulators as became necessary to properly insulate the contact wires.

The only argument I have ever heard opponents to the underground trolley system advance, as far as Chicago was concerned, was the poor drainage, the claim being that the conduit would rapidly fill with water and prevent the successful operation of the system. I will say that this problem of drainage could be easily overcome by any engineer of ordinary ability, and I am surprised that it should be seriously used as an argument.

If the problem was given to me to solve, I would drain the conduits to predetermined points, as is done in all construction of this kind, and at these points install an electric motor connected to a pump, which would be automatically started and stopped by the height of the water as it rises at the point drained into. Motors of this class are in operation at the present time in many places.

From conversations I have had with those who are in a position to give figures on work of this kind I am fully convinced that the cost of the kind of construction necessary to change the cable line to underground electric lines would not exceed that of overhead trolley construction for the same tracks by more than $5,000 per mile, and in fact I am quite sure that if railroad companies would advertise for propositions for making the change they would get several offers that would come inside of the amount above specified.

Commissioner McGann's View.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann saw no use of waiting for the completion of the drainage channel before the adoption of underground trolley.

"It would be perfectly feasible to construct an underground trolley system in Chicago with the sewers as they are now," he said. "I am familiar with the conditions in Washington and while it is true there is good surface drainage in certain parts of that city in others matters are much worse than they are in Chicago. There, however, the underground trolley is operated without trouble in a district which was originally overflowed by the Potomac River and where the land is lower and the drainage worse than anything we have in this city. I know if the street car companies wanted to put an underground trolley system in here they would have no trouble in overcoming any engineering difficulties there might be."

After Mr. Yerkes' interview it was not believed at the City Hall yesterday that he was in earnest in his proposition to give better service by running trolleys overhead in the down-town district. It is thought his aim was to place the burden of the present inadequate facilities upon the city administration, which has steadfastly held out against overhead trolleys in the business center. The whole question of overhead and underground trolleys, combined with the demand of the city authorities for better service, will, it is thought, remain quiescent until the street car companies have made their fight in the Legislature for the extension of their franchises.

Commissioner McGann addressed letters to President Bowen of the Chicago City railway company and General Manager Roach of the West Chicago Street railroad company calling attention to the complaint of poor service made in the petition of the Stock-Yards clerks received by the Mayor.

PUTS M'KINLEY AT THE HEAD.

National Committee of American Republican College League Elects an Advisory Board.

The National committee of the American Republican College league met at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday and elected an Advisory board of fourteen, as follows:

William McKinley.
Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.
Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana.
Joseph Babcock, Wisconsin.
M. A. Hanna, Ohio.
Theodore Roosevelt, New York.
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota.
Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.
George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.
John L. Wilson, Washington.
Charles U. Gordon, Illinois.
Cornelius N. Bliss, New York.
James Wilson, Iowa.

The committee named as organizers Eli R. Sutton, Detroit; H. E. Jewell, Grand Rapids; and L. G. Long, Dayton. The campaign managers will be J. C. Travis, La Porte, Mich., and E. J. Henning, Milwaukee.

It was decided to locate headquarters permanently at the Auditorium and to place F. B. Whitney of Williams College in charge as manager of the league. Eastern headquarters will be opened at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with J. C. Corbin of Columbia in charge, and Western headquarters at Tacoma, where S. E. Perkins will look after the business.

A resolution was adopted congratulating Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana upon his election to the United States Senate.

Mr. Whitney said the work for this year and next would be directed towards arousing college men, getting them interested in the practical administration of popular government, provoking discussion of economic questions, and aiding in securing legislation favorable to gaining a legal residence by student voters.

SAVED BY HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

W. J. Love Is Released by Justice Martin at the Request of His Former Helpmeet.

W. J. Love, a tailor at Thirty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue, was released when brought before Justice Martin yesterday because his wife and children, whom he had left two years ago, came into court to plead for him. He was charged with assault by Charles Merritt. Mrs. Love secured a divorce and has been living with her parents in Prairie avenue, but when she heard of her former husband's arrest she determined to aid him. It was the plea of Love's 10-year-old daughter that won the clemency of the justice. Love was released on promise of good conduct. But then he found he had no money to pay the costs. He was obliged to appeal to his former wife. Mrs. Love paid the money and saw him walk out with his present wife without a word of thanks.

INQUEST ON EDWARD WALLNER.

Will Be Held at County Morgue Today—Alleged Slayers Are to Be Arraigned.

The inquest upon the body of Policeman Edward Wallner, who was murdered by burglars, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the county morgue. Captain Wheeler has all the men implicated in the tragedy except Frederickson, and is desirous of disposing of the inquest that the men may be sent to jail. The men implicated in the Borrmann holdup as well as those who, it is alleged, killed Wallner, will be arraigned before Justice Eberhardt at the Maxwell Street Police Court today to answer charges against them as follows:

Fred Jones, alias Sam Rich, murder and seven charges of robbery.
Edward Lally, alias Murphy, seven charges of robbery.
Theodore McFadden, seven charges of robbery.
Charles Peterson, alias Ford, murder and seven charges of robbery.
Frank Sineni, murder.
Albert Stiles, alias George Simpson, murder and seven charges of robbery.

MISS LENOR HATTIE LINDBLOM.



Applicant for membership of Board of Trade.

MAY STRIKE AT NORTHWESTERN

Building Trades Council Considers Giving Trustees Choice of Union Clause or Walkout.

Unless present difficulties are adjusted satisfactorily, there is a prospect of trouble between Northwestern University and the Building Trades Council. The latter, it is said, has in contemplation a demand on the university trustees that a union clause be inserted in all contracts for new buildings and repairs, and if the demand is not complied with of striking all work that may be undertaken there. The trouble is said to have been precipitated by a contractor named Rosebdahl in employing non-union painters.

The Carpenters' District Council called three strikes yesterday on work being done by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, over the alleged refusal of the company to pay the union scale. At one time it looked as though a general strike would result, in which the Woodworkers would also take a hand, but the matter was finally adjusted.

The locked-out members of the Ladies' Tailors' union announce they will start a co-operative shop unless the bosses soon make terms with them.

Sixty woodworkers struck at the factory of M. Dancer, Twenty-fourth and Butler streets, because of an alleged violation of an agreement made a week ago to pay the union scale and employ none but union help. The trouble was adjusted.

MEETING OF WAR SOCIETIES.

Order of the Old Guard and of 1812 Hold an Election at the Annex.

The Order of the Old Guard and the Society of the War of 1812 held their annual reunion and banquet last evening at the Auditorium Annex. After an informal reception from 6 to 7 o'clock an election was held. The officers of the Order of the Old Guard elected are:

President—Charles Page Bryan.
Vice Presidents—Charles Cromwell, Edward H. Switzer, Edward Nevers.
Secretary—George B. Horr.
Treasurer—Franklin Wyman.
Registrar—John H. Loomis.

The officers of the Society of the War of 1812 are:

President—Charles Page Bryan.
Vice Presidents—William Porter Adams, Henry Cadle, Milton Tootle Jr.
Historian—Archer Wall Douglas.
Secretary—Theron Royal Woodward.
Treasurer—Charles Cromwell.
Registrar—Edward Nevers.

After the election a banquet was served.

HURT IN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Four Are Injured at Viles & Robbins' Packing-House—Medland May Die.

By the falling of an elevator in Viles & Robbins' packing establishment, 925 South Halsted street, yesterday afternoon, four employés were injured. They were:

Faust, Levi, 919 South Halsted street, head bruised, back hurt, injured internally; taken to County Hospital; will recover.
Gardner, Fred, 3245 South Morgan street, rib broken, injured internally; taken to County Hospital; will recover.
Medland, Walter, 3247 South Morgan street, right leg and two ribs broken; taken to County Hospital; may die.
Wollsocklargor, John, 919 South Halsted street, face bruised, back hurt, and ankle sprained; taken to County Hospital; will recover.

The three men and the boy were taking sixty boxes of meat, weighing 1,000 pounds, down in the elevator when the cable broke. The car was then at the seventh floor, and fell to the basement.

AFTER PROFESSIONAL JURORS.

State's Attorney Is Having Such Men Brought In by Detectives and Questioned.

A new feature of the jury bribing inquiry now progressing in the State's Attorney's office is the service of professional jurors. Lists of men who have served twice or oftener on juries in the Circuit and Superior Courts have been made up, and are in the possession of Mr. Deneen.

These jurors are being brought to the office of the State's Attorney as they are found by detectives, and questioned concerning their service and the cases they have tried.

Mr. Deneen said yesterday he would close the investigation by Saturday and be ready to produce his evidence before the grand jury early next week.

DUNCAN SUED FOR DAMAGES.

President of Illinois Watch Case Company Demands $25,000 Recompense for His Lost Wife.

M. C. Eppenstein, President of the Illinois Watch Case company of Elgin, Ill., began suit in that city yesterday against Thomas W. Duncan of this city, former manager of the factory, demanding $25,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Eppenstein. Duncan was arrested while in Elgin attending a meeting of stockholders of the watch case company, in which it is reported he holds $90,000 worth of stock, and was released on $10,000 bail. Mr. Eppenstein was divorced from his wife last fall, and soon afterwards she was married to Duncan.

Reception for the Rev. W. C. De Witt.

The Rev. William C. De Witt was honored last evening by the parishioners of St. Andrew's Church, Washington boulevard and Robey street, by a reception in Oakley Hall, 926 Madison street, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of his pastorate of that congregation. Refreshments were served and a musical program was given. Bishop McLaren was among the guests.

PLAN FOR SANITARY TESTS.

Health Commissioner Reynolds Explains Necessity of Analyses of Water in Drainage Channel Route.

Health Commissioner Reynolds appeared before the joint Committees on Federal Relations and Health and Public Order of the Sanitary District yesterday to give the members advice on the best method of analyzing samples of water taken from the route of the dra'nage channel. He advocated a thorough system of tests to protect the taxpayers from damage suits after the channel is opened. He said samples of water should be taken at Bridgeport, Joliet, Peoria, and St. Louis, both before and after the channel is opened. He impressed upon the members the necessity of having the examinations made by impartial scientists, so that no suspicion of favoritism could be charged. With this end in view he suggested that the analyses be made by a commission composed of representatives chosen from the faculty of the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, and the University of Missouri. He said the cost of making the investigations might exceed $15,000.

"The people living in the valley towns are growing uneasy in regard to the probable effect of the opening of the drainage channel," said Dr. Reynolds. "The sooner the board demonstrates by a scientific analysis of the water that the channel is to be a benefit rather than an injury the better it will be for all concerned."

The committees will follow Dr. Reynolds' advice in the matter and arrange with the State universities to conduct the tests. The members will meet tomorrow to decide upon the details of the plan. A majority of the members are in favor of having Dr. Reynolds supervise the tests.

Contractors Heldmaier and Neu refused to accept the terms made by the Engineering committee for the completion of section 17. The contractors want $146,000, and the committee thinks this is about $6,500 too much.

STATE RETAINS BOATHOUSE.

Lieutenant Commander Intimates the Naval Reserve Association Will Not Try to Recover It.

Peace reigned in the vicinity of the naval reserve boathouse on the lake front yesterday, but the armed guard was continued last night, under the charge of Lieutenants Leigh and Meadowcroft, and will be kept up so long as there is any prospect of trouble. Lieutenant Commander Johnson intimated last evening that the Naval Reserve association would not attempt to regain control of the boathouse and armory.

"Lorin C. Collins, their legal counsel," said he, "is reported as having said today that the Naval Reserve association never had owned the boathouse, and was only trustee of the public money paid it for the use of the First Battalion. He did not think that any attempt would be made to regain possession of the property. Now, the First Battalion has never gone out of existence, and it will not be long before the ship's crew is in full membership again."

Recruiting went on rapidly at the armory under Lieutenant Commander Johnson and ninety-six men enlisted. This makes a total of 115, and next week it is proposed to commence active work.

LIEUT. B. W. WELLS APPOINTED.

Will Succeed Vail in Command of Chicago Hydrographic Office and Recruiting Station.

Word was received from Washington yesterday that Lieutenant Benjamin W. Wells of the Norfolk navy yard has been appointed to command the naval recruiting station and branch hydrographic office in Chicago. Lieutenant Commander Vail, the present officer in charge, will be placed on the retired list and go to California to spend the winter.

Lieutenant Wells served throughout the war with Spain on the Brooklyn under Admiral Schley. He took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago and in nearly every important naval action in Cuban waters. He is expected to arrive in Chicago within a few days to enter on his new duties.

Major E. A. Bigelow, assistant chief paymaster of Department of the Lakes, paid the men of Company K, Seventh Regiment, at Fort Sheridan, their December salary. The roll aggregated $2,000 and was paid in gold.

ADELBERT LERCH IS MISSING.

German Teacher in Auburn Park School Disappears Under Circumstances Which Cause Uneasiness.

Adelbert Lerch, 3356 Archer avenue, until recently professor in German at the Auburn Park Schools, is missing. On Jan. 2 he told the School board his wife was dead, and asked for leave of absence, which was granted, but he did not return to take up his duties at the expiration of the furlough on Jan. 15.

Professor William Redbaugh of the Harvard School says Mr. Lerch came to him about two weeks ago, and, with tears in his eyes, told him his wife had died, and asked for a loan of $50 to defray the funeral expenses. Professor Redbaugh obliged him. Last Tuesday Professor Redbaugh saw Mrs. Lerch, and she said she knew nothing concerning her husband's whereabouts.

"My husband was peculiar in his actions before he left," Mrs. Lerch said last night. "He often talked of ending his life, but I believe these were only idle threats."

Held for Killing Junker.

At the inquest yesterday over the body of Frederick Junker, who was fatally wounded by robbers in his store, 5136 Halsted street, on Monday, the Coroner's jury held Harry C. Bird and Vincent Grant to the grand jury without bail.

SHE WOULD BE A BROKER

MISS LINDBLOM ASKS MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Application, Indorsed by Colonel Henry M. Kidder and J. H. Drake, Formally Posted—First Instance of the Kind in the History of the Organization—General Belief That Her Name Will Not Be Considered Seriously by the Directors.

Lenor Hattie Lindblom will have the distinction of being the first woman whose name was ever posted for membership of the Board of Trade. The distinction may end there, as it was claimed yesterday that there is not one chance in a thousand of her application being seriously considered, to say nothing of being passed upon favorably. The application has not come before any committee yet, but it evidently was made in proper form as it was posted in the morning on the floor of the exchange, with Henry M. Kidder and J. H. Drake as sponsors. Colonel Kidder is an old time member of the board and friend of Robert Lindblom and J. H. Drake is another old member who has traded through the Lindblom firm.

The statements which have been made regarding the makeup of the Lindblom firm are causing some confusion. Robert Lindblom has been quoted as saying his daughter has been a member of the firm of Lindblom & Co. for some time and is citing the rule that every member of the firm doing business on the Board of Trade must be a member of the board. When the new firm of Lindblom & Co. was organized the name of his daughter was not given out or reported to the clearing house. The announcement was that Finley Brown, Oscar Lindblom, and Axel Tolf made up the firm. Towards the close of December Finley Brown withdrew from the firm and a statement to the clearing house was made Dec. 21, giving the names of two men composing the firm, making no reference to Miss Lindblom. The clearing house has received no subsequent information.

The directors of the board take the position that the application is not before them yet and therefore they are not in position to pass on its merits. Most of the directors, however, took the ground that the sentiment of the board would be so strongly against admitting a woman to membership that even were the directors favorable to the application they would not feel justified in passing on it favorably. Some of the directors expressed the opinion that the whole matter of the application had in view its advertising possibilities and that it was not expected that Miss Lindblom would be admitted to membership. In case the application should be permitted to go to the directory, which most of the directors doubt, no reasons need be given for rejecting it. It requires eleven votes to authorize an admission, and the ballot is secret.

"So far as I am aware," said one of the Membership committee, "the application, up to this time, has not come officially before any of the committee which eventually must pass on it. Of course, I cannot anticipate the outcome of the case, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the board, as a whole, is opposed to any innovation of this kind, and it safely may be concluded the directors are going to carry out the wishes of the members as far as possible."

The rule providing that every member of a firm shall also be a board member was in effect long before Miss Lindblom became a partner in the present firm. In case the directory, for reasons sufficient to itself, sees fit to refuse the application, Miss Lindblom's position, as regards the board, would be exactly the same as that of a member of a firm expelled for some violation of rules. There have been comparatively recent cases where one member of a firm has been disciplined by expulsion and no claim was made that the rules would have to be changed to allow the firm to continue business. Instead there was a prompt reorganization of the firm in which the expelled member was counted out.

SAVES CHILDREN FROM FIRE.

Policeman Mooney of the Stock-Yards Station Carries Two from a Burning Building.

Policeman John Mooney of the Stock-Yards Police Station was painfully burned about the hands and face yesterday afternoon while rescuing two small children from a burning building at 5110 Wentworth avenue. Alexander Mincer's children secured some matches and had built a fire on the floor. Mooney broke in the door and carried the children through the burning room to the street. The contents of the living rooms were almost totally destroyed. The building is owned by Andrew Jernberg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boro-Formalin (Eimer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., agents.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters excites the appetite and digestive organs.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
George E. Spears, Grace M. Saunders	29—24
William Hahn, Mary B. Berger	36—26
Myron C. Long, Cincinnati, O., Katherine T. Guthrie, same	29—21
John Kruse, Katie Vogt	21—19
Joseph O'Connor, Marie Riley	24—21
Wilfrid Provost, Mary A. Shea	28—25
Henry E. Harris, Durand, Ill., Fredericka A. Rea	56—41
Frank L. Maddux, St. Joseph, Mo., Ida B. Leland	31—24
Charles Pelstron, Hilda Borg	26—21
George Beardsley, Nellie Williams	32—29
John P. Bowe, Eva Hunter	24—19
Jan Rozinski, Eva Zlobi	29—25
William Barbrich, Mary Feinel	23—18
Fred Liess, Bertha Dahlmann	57—19
William F. Barrett, Ellen Maher	22—20
Jerome Hansen, Myrtle E. Gloggen	28—16
Harry H. Albin, Ottumwa, Ia., Rosie A. Pattison, Loda, Wis.	28—22
Benjamin Hokesfeld, Frieda Deda	27—20
Charles Tilgren, Lydia Holfeldt	24—23
Frank Kidder, Mary E. O'Brien	26—26
William T. Dickson, James L. Mayne	65—41
Wilber Watts, Bessie Robertson	21—18
Conrad A. Ooshil, Louise A. Stack	24—19
J. Francis Dillon, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Belle Evans	31—21
John Orva, Bessie G. Hacek	25—21
Michael Seleski, Maryanna Laskiewicz	28—28
Stephen D. Pickett, Wawaka, Ind., Catherine A. Burke	32—26
Ralph Schernerholn, Elizabeth Arcus	21—19
Thomas Wyinski, Katherine Kornsia	29—24
Herman F. Brandenburg, Mabel J. Weber	29—21
James D. Reed, Lillie V. Holt	30—20
John Pressley, Nanie Saunders	24—22
Max Wilschke, Augusta Stade	25—23
Charles W. Wetherell, M. Mabelle Wier	21—19
Andrew Jorgenson, Marie J. Spanggaard	23—20
Andrew Russch, Weronia Olbinski	28—18
August F. Aoskad, Clara Bender	21—18
William Clarke, Bessie Martin	22—19
J. Fred Wegner, Lizzie Schienemann	30—23
Fred S. Smith, Elgin, Ill., Mamie Connell, same	22—23
Frank C. Pokorney, Annie M. Loudin	25—22
Richard W. Kramer, Cecelia Neubarth	22—22
Olof Hanson, Racine, Wis., Hulda Carlson	21—21
Frank Nechvatel, Barbara Drasek	21—20
John Sullivan, Delina Harrison	45—25
Hans P. Hansen, Anna Rasmussen	23—22
John S. Mann, Rose Evertsen	19—19
William Kennedy, Hattie Kennedy	35—20
Emil Thiel, Lyda Perez	23—20
John A. Walburn, Alice E. Wilson	23—23
Fred Johnson, Helena Lenacus	21—19
Wilbur J. Emmons, Sidney, O., Marianna Corwin	34—29
Thomas Redgrove, Jennie Davis	32—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Abel, Josephine, 71; 818 Tolman-av., Jan. 17.
Ahlers, David, 51; 915 N. Hoyne-av., Jan. 16.
Braun, Emilie, 38; 1000 Paulina-st., Jan. 17.
Bernstein, Catherine, 21; 347 North-av., Jan. 16.
Barrom, Martin, 21; 557 Elston-av., Jan. 16.
Becker, Henry, 56; 3843 Dearborn-st., Jan. 15.
Cicha, Eva, 60; 3301 Fisk-st., Jan. 15.
Calhoun, Alexander, 55; 238 W. 12th-st., Jan. 18.
Coleman, Margaret, 58; 107 Fremont-st., Jan. 18.
Carlino, Mary J., 34; 9034 Cottage Grove-av., Jan. 16.
Ecklund, Nels S., 25; 93 Siegel-st., Jan. 16.
Ferrier, Andrew, 33; 5491 Lake-av., Jan. 15.
Gordon, Edward, 32; 2908 Dearborn-st., Jan. 17.
Heffron, Ann, 67; 1903 Carroll-av., Jan. 17.
Hans, Ellen, 75; 368 W. Congress-st., Jan. 17.
Hammond, Lizzie, 24; 3632 Cottage Grove-av., Jan. 17.
Krueger, Charles, 40; 3244 S. Park-av., Jan. 17.
Kostowzka, Francis, 34; 275 Cornell-st., Jan. 17.
Katzier, John, 87; 248 Mohawk-st., Jan. 17.
Lawler, Margaret, 32; 5749 Armour-av., Jan. 17.
Lengenhagen, Maria, 68; 568 W. 33d-st., Jan. 16.
Lemke, Robert A., 47; 1219 Belmont-av., Jan. 16.
Marlow, Mark J., 31; 3301 Parnell-av., Jan. 17.
Murphy, Mary, 8; 435 Division-st., Jan. 16.
Menzies, Ellen, 79; 296 Wilson-av., Jan. 17.
Mathews, Ann E., 66; 5915 S. May-st., Jan. 16.
Myers, Max, 58; 909 Milwaukee-av., Jan. 17.
Nielsen, Harry, 22; 1490 N. Tolman-av., Jan. 15.
O'Brien, John, 30; 422 S. Morgan-st., Jan. 17.
Perry, Henry G., 66; 79 N. Oakley-av., Jan. 16.
Perry, Helen, 63; 1238 N. Clark-st., Jan. 16.
Paasch, Henrich, 42; 1018 Girard-st., Jan. 17.
Petersen, Martin, 39; 9120 Mackinaw-av., Jan. 17.
Pechous, Anna, 55; 524 18th-pl., Jan. 17.
Rein, Matilid, 60; 862 Irving-av., Jan. 18.
Rich, Jessie, 30; 765 W. Fulton-st., Jan. 18.
Russell, Semon, 21; 7405 Harvard-av., Jan. 17.
Russell, William J., 28; 253 W. Kinzie-st., Jan. 15.
Sullivan, William K., 55; 306 Warren-av., Jan. 17.
Steele, William R., 67; 601 Carroll-av., Jan. 17.
Spiekercotter, Albint, 45; 531 N. Wells-st., Jan. 15.
Seeger, Fredrick, 49; 671 Sedgwick-st., Jan. 17.
Stratton, Charles J., 54; 1708 Barry-av., Jan. 14.
Traylor, Jessie J., 20; 1256 Wilcox-av., Jan. 16.
Torry, William, 55; 715 Byron-st., Jan. 15.
Vilke, Louise, 65; 819 Maplewood-av., Jan. 15.
Winterlich, Herman, 36; 354 W. North-av., Jan. 17.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Williams, Kate, 28; 6038 Union-av., Jan. 16.
Ziegfeld, Ferdinand, 70; 328 Larrabee-st., Jan. 17.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, warmer, east to southeast winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa—Fair, warmer, fresh southerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair, southwesterly winds.

Nebraska and South Dakota—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, southeasterly winds.

Missouri and Kansas—Fair, warmer, east to southeast winds.

Colorado—Fair, variable winds.

Wyoming and Montana—Threatening weather with rain in extreme western portions, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.38	42	48	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.38	18	26	N.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.42	22	24	S.W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.22	38	48	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.30	42	48	S.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.66	20	24	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.94	38	40	S.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.48	16	20	N.W.	.01	Clear
Boston	30.22	20	32	N.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.46	28	30	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.70	38	44	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.20	40	52	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.26	36	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.46	24	24	E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.48	26	28	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.48	18	24	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Concordia	30.36	28	34	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.44	26	30	S.	....	Clear
Denver	30.24	42	52	S.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.44	20	24	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	30.50	22	28	E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.32	34	46	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.42	24	28	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.18	18	22	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.28	52	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.62	34	34	Calm	....	Fair
Galveston	30.30	52	54	N.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.46	22	28	S.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.38	18	22	S.	....	Clear
Havre	29.82	40	44	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.10	42	48	S.W.	....	Fair
Huron	30.10	30	38	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.46	26	26	E.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.10	52	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.46	22	22	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	30.20	38	46	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.58	30	30	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.06	68	76	W.	....	Fair
Marquette	30.20	20	26	S.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.44	32	34	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.68	42	44	N.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.64	26	28	S.W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.26	40	44	N.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.36	5	8	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.40	32	34	N.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.30	44	52	N.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	30.28	28	38	N.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.26	36	46	N.	.01	Rain
North Platte	30.18	38	54	S.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.42	34	38	S.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.36	24	28	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.40	16	18	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Palestine	30.40	42	48	N.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.50	28	28	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.30	28	36	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.44	26	28	N.	Tr.	Clear
Pueblo	30.24	40	48	E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.62	36	38	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.00	42	54	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.26	56	58	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.48	28	30	N.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.30	20	24	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.28	40	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.36	16	20	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.46	26	28	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.42	26	26	E.	Tr.	Clear
Vicksburg	30.36	36	40	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	30.34	36	40	N.	Tr.	Fair
White River	30.18	18	24	S.	....	Clear
Williston	29.80	38	42	S.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.66	24	24	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 29; 9 a. m., 30; 10 a. m., 30; 11 a. m., 31; 12 m., 30; 1 p. m., 30; 3 p. m., 30; 6 p. m., 29. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.88.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—Gertrude Louise Anthony, wife of H. C. Anthony of Decatur, Ill., at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. E. Eccles, 6940 Butler-st., Jan. 17, 1899. Funeral at Decatur, Friday, 10 a. m.

BRICK—Julia, daughter of Edward and Catharine Brick, nee Sheedy, at their residence, 1057 31st-st. Funeral Jan. 20, from above residence at 10 a. m. by carriages to Mount Olivet.

BULLOCK—Mrs. Edna M., widow of the late A. A. Bullock, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. T. Stanton, La Grange, Ill. Funeral at Muskegon, Mich.

CASEY—Maurice J. Casey. Funeral from his late residence, 390 W. Congress-st. Notice later. Olean, N. Y., New York, and Orange, N. J., papers please copy.

DONAHER—Jan. 17, Alfred J. Donaher, age 34 years. Funeral from St. Patrick's Church, Friday, 10 a. m., to Calvary.

DUFFY—William Henry Duffy, beloved husband of the late Catherine Duffy, and father of Mrs. Annie Hodoval, and brother of Mrs. Mary A. Coogan. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 21, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 956 W. Taylor-st., to St. Charles' Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Union depot. Member of Farragut Post No. 602, G. A. R. invited to attend.

HIGGINS—Mrs. Elizabeth R., widow of Jefferson Higgins, Jan. 18, aged 87 years and 7 months. Funeral from residence, 7001 Butler-st., Friday at 10:30. Bangor and Portland [Me.] papers please copy.

JUNKER—Fred, beloved husband of Helena Junker, and father of Helen, Anna, Sophia, Minnie, Charlie, Harry, Emma, and Bertie Junker, aged 52 years. Funeral Friday, Jan. 20, at 10 a. m., from 5136 S. Halsted-st., to Waldheim.

KRUEGER—Charles Krueger, beloved husband of Henrieta, 3244 S. Park-av. Born Dec. 9, 1858; died Jan. 17, 3 p. m. Funeral at 1 p. m. Thursday, to Graceland.

LEMKE—Robert A. Lemke, aged 47 years, beloved husband of Anna C. Lemke, father of Louise and Robert, Jan. 16. Funeral from his late residence, 1219 Belmont-av., Thursday, Jan. 19, at 11 a. m. sharp, thence by carriages to Waldheim.

LIEVENDAHL—Oscar, beloved husband of Catherine Lievendahl, nee Goetz, Jan. 18, 1899, at his residence, 1511 Addison-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

McCLURE—At 259 Warren-av., Jan. 18, 1899, Caroline S., widow of the late Dr. Vincent C. McClure. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 21, at 11:30 a. m. Interment at Elgin, Ill.

PLIMPTON—Mrs. Eliza, Jan. 18, aged 80, mother of Colonel Homer A. of California, Frank M. of Colorado, and Stella E. Plimpton of this city. Funeral at late residence, 78 Seeley-av., Friday, 3 p. m. Interment Painesville, O.

QUIGLEY—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, Bud, beloved wife of W. J. Quigley and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Busch of Chicago. Funeral Friday, Jan. 20, in Philadelphia.

SCHMALZRIED—Lula, wife of S. F. Schmalzried, 1204 Wabash-av., Jan. 10. Buried at Oakwoods, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

SEEGER—Frederick, Jan. 17, aged 49 years 10 months, beloved husband of Isabella Seeger, at his residence, 671 Sedgwick-st. Funeral from North Side Turner Hall on North Clark-st., Friday, Jan. 20, at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland.

SULLIVAN—Jan. 17, William K. Sullivan. Services at his late residence, 306 Warren-av., Thursday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

TAYLOR—Jessie Janette Taylor, née Smith, Jan. 16, 1899, wife of W. A. Taylor, aged 20 years. Funeral from late residence, 1256 Wilcox-av., Thursday, 10:30 a. m., to Rosehill. Please omit flowers. Utica [N. Y.] papers please copy.

TUCKER—Jan. 18, 1899, Mrs. Mary Tucker, aged 75, at 3850 Indiana-av., widow of Joseph Tucker of Boston. Funeral Friday at 12:30. Boston papers please copy.

WARDWELL—Suddenly, at Suchil, Mexico, of typhoid fever, Robert Doxtater Wardwell, of 2925 Prairie-av. Notice of funeral later.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF PASsavant Memorial Hospital will be given on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, at New England Church, Dearborn-av. and Delaware-pl. The program has been arranged especially for the occasion by Theodore Thomas. Mrs. Christine Nielson Dreier and members of the Chicago Orchestra will assist.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Immanual Baptist Church on Friday evening, Jan. 27, under the auspices of the Farther Lights' society. Miss Helen D. Newcomb, who for eight years has been engaged in missionary work in India, will give glimpses of one day's work at her station. She will be assisted by twenty-five training school students in native costumes.

MISS LILLIAN BELL WILL READ FROM HER latest work, "The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood," this evening at the Union League club reception. The annual election of officers of the club will be held on Jan. 23, from noon to 6 p. m. The annual meeting for the installation of officers will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24.

MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS OF THE MASSAchusetts Institute of Technology is the guest of Miss Talbot, Green Hall, University of Chicago. Mrs. Richards will deliver a public lecture on the "Sociological Influence of Public Kitchens" in Cobb Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 11 a. m.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS ON "UNCOMMERCIAL Mysticism" will be given by Albert E. S. Smyth of Toronto this evening at 8 o'clock at the headquarters of the Universal Brotherhood organization, 511 Masonic Temple. Admission free.

THE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAgo will hold the annual banquet tonight at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

NAVAL MILITIA WANTS ABLE SEAMEN, first-class engineers, electricians, mechanics, and landsmen to enlist. F 349, Tribune office.

A FEARFUL CASE OF GRIP.

Left Weak, Nervous, Sleepless, and Exhausted.

I Took Dr. Greene's Nervura and It Perfectly Cured Me.

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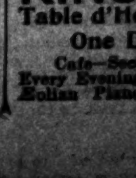
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAKESIDE LODGE NO. 739, A. F. & A. M., 3120 Forest-av.—An emergent communication Friday morning at 8:30 a. m., Jan. 20, to attend funeral of our deceased brother, Fred Junker.
CHARLES STARCK, W. M.
JOHN FINLEY, Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

BOSTON is interested just now in an International Institute for Girls in Spain. An effort is being made to raise $10,000. Why not apply to Mr. Carnegie?

HAVE the Cook County Democrats forgotten the majority civil service received in Chicago? If they wish to make it a party issue this spring they are welcome.

A NEWLY coined phrase soon becomes popular if it is catchy, but a line should be drawn on the "embalmed" idea. Kansas City has discovered that it is being served with "embalmed milk." It is not an entirely pleasant sort of an expression.

IT has been the impression that Southern Democrats would be content with 16 to 1, but a correspondent of the New York Sun has discovered that they have grabbed the Southern representation in the next Congress at the ratio of 17 to 1.

THE Democratic Legislature of Missouri has undertaken to investigate the Republican administration of the City of St. Louis. The usual mistake has been made of discrediting the investigating committee in advance by making it strongly partisan.

IN three of the four Northern States which still have annual sessions of the Legislature it is proposed to change to biennial sessions. At Albany, N. Y., the boarding-house keepers and livery stable men are the chief factors in opposition to the reform, it is said.

NATIONAL issues have been lost sight of by Louisville people. Their five daily newspapers are engaged in a cat and dog fight, three on one side and two on the other, over the city printing. The campaign for the Dewey and Lee ticket has been suspended for the time being.

GOVERNOR ELLERBE of South Carolina tackles the lynching question in his message to the Legislature, and makes the same recommendation that a Northern Governor, Mount of Indiana, outlined in his message—namely: that the county shall be liable to the heirs of the victim of the lynchers for damages. The efficacy of the proposed remedy is doubtful.

THE Hull bill provides for 828 vacancies in the line of the army. The interesting suggestion is made that the entire corps of cadets, 329 men, should be commissioned on the passage of the bill. This would leave 499 appointments for civilians. Otherwise the civilians appointed under the proposed law will rank above the members of the present three lower classes at West Point.

THE students at the University of Wisconsin only injure the good name of that institution by upholding in class meetings and by the raising of funds for the five students arrested for a flagrant breach of the peace last Friday night. President Adams has taken the proper course in writing to the Mayor of Madison that the students are not entitled to any immunity and should be required to obey the law like other citizens.

AIR POWER FOR VEHICLES

The simultaneous incorporation of two large companies for the application of compressed air as a motive power for street trucks and vehicles in Chicago and New York is a matter of considerable significance. To the draft horse it is in the nature of a notice to quit. To the drivers of cabs, carettes, express wagons, and trucks it is a warning of impending revolution. The fact that the company which is to operate in Chicago has $7,000,000 behind it indicates the extensiveness of the project.

The Chicago company expects to start into business with an initial installment of 2,000 of the new "auto-trucks," operated by compressed air. It is needless to say that in case of the successful and profitable operation of these horseless vehicles they will quickly revolutionize the matter of street transportation in the large cities. The compressed air to run one of these trucks will not cost as much in a week as the keeping of a horse costs every day, after the plant for manufacturing it is once in successful running order. Recent improvements in the practical application of compressed air have made it available for all sorts of motive power, and it now seems to be on the eve of supplanting electricity itself on the street railways. Compressed air seems to be the coming motive power for carrying both freight and passengers in cities. Nor is there any reason why the same power should stop short at the country roads or at the railroads themselves.

There is every reason to wish for the entire success of the compressed air motors, both for traction and for street freighting purposes. These new noiseless vehicles have no smoke or smut about them, and they neither litter the streets nor pound the pavements into holes as do the horses. There is no more reason why one of the new "auto-trucks" should be any more dangerous than the old-fashioned wagons. If they are generally adopted it will be possible to maintain asphalt streets even in the down-town district. The bicyclist should welcome the coming of the compressed air motor, for it will be a strong ally in favor of smooth streets and good pavements.

If the Chicago traction companies are wise they will not be behind hand in adopting the new motive power, which will do away alike with the troublesome cable slots and the dangerous overhead trolley wires. They will also have to look to their car accommodations if the auto-trucks prove a success. If the auto-truck company can make money carting freight it can also make money hauling disgusted passengers who are weary of hanging to straps night after night in street cars. In short, the compressed air motor will have the best wishes of the Chicago people. It is as yet an experiment, but it deserves to succeed and bids fair to do so.

A NEW "CURRENCY REFORM" BILL

The House Committee on Coinage will make a favorable report on the bill of Representative Hill of Connecticut to "define and fix the standard of value and for other purposes." This bill declares that the gold dollar shall be the unit of value and that all money obligations shall be paid in conformity to that standard. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to sell 3 per cent gold bonds if necessary to maintain the reserve out of which legal tender notes and silver dollars may be redeemed. With this provision there can be no question as to the ability of the government to keep at par all its paper and silver money.

The bill incorporates President McKinley's recommendation that greenbacks and Treasury notes once redeemed shall not be paid out again except for gold coin. But when the law is such that the people understand that whatever happens the greenbacks will be redeemed on demand and will not be allowed to fall below par, there never will be that eagerness to have notes redeemed which was manifested in 1893-'96. The bill has a provision also for the gradual cancellation of the greenbacks during the next ten years. This will meet with opposition both in Congress and among the people.

Representative Hill's bill allows national banks to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited by them and also to establish branches, a privilege of which only a few may desire to avail themselves. This is all the bill proposes to do for the national banks. It does not allow them to issue notes against commercial assets. That unsafe method of furnishing currency for the people is losing ground daily.

Yet this bill, while it omits some of the features which have made other bills objectionable, will not be able to get through Congress. If the House were to pass it the Senate would not do so. That body, as at present constituted, would vote down a proposition to make the gold dollar the unit of value and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold bonds for redemption purposes. Therefore there is nothing to be gained by passing Representative Hill's bill in the House. The entire currency question must be left to the next Congress. From present appearances there will be no special session of Congress to consider that or any other question. Consequently the Congressmen will have nearly a year in which to learn what the views of their constituents are concerning "currency reform."

M'GANN WANTS MORE MONEY.

The city will have less money to spend in 1899 than in 1898. The assessed valuation is a little smaller and the receipts from saloon licenses will fall off. Nevertheless the Commissioner of Public Works has sent in estimates for the expenditure of three times the amount of money the Council gave him last year. If the Commissioner asks for so much when he knows the city can give him but little, how much would he ask for if there were no limitations on bond sales and on rates of taxation? Probably three times what he asks for now.

The Council is asked to set aside over a million dollars for the construction of bascule bridges. They will have to be built some time or other, and the Council should make provision this year for two or three which are most urgently needed. The rest will have to wait till the city's revenues have increased. The Bureau of Streets asks for $1,650,000. Of this sum it is proposed to expend $1,159,000 in the removal of garbage and cleaning the streets and $252,000 for street repairs. Last year that branch of the city government was given a million dollars and squandered it. Were it given a million and a half it would squander it all and the streets would be dirty and in bad condition.

The Council may rest assured that whatever sum of money it appropriates for street-cleaning will be wasted as long as the present system lasts. There is one thing the Council can do for the public good. That is to provide that the work of street repairing shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder and shall no longer be given illegally to a political favorite. Whatever money is appropriated for street repairing will go about twice as far as it does now if the work is let to some reputable contractor.

While the Commissioner of Public Works sets forth in detail at great length the different objects for which he wants money and the large sums which he alleges are urgently required, he does not seem to make recommendations for the cutting down of expenses in any direction. He recommends no economies, such as the discharge of superfluous employés or the cutting down of salaries which are too high. His motto like that of the other city officers is: "Spend everywhere, save nowhere."

WOMEN IN BOARD OF TRADE.

The Chicago Board of Trade has encountered a curious phase of the modern tendency of women to go into business. The rules of the board require all partners in a firm to be members of the board, if the firm desires to enjoy the privileges of the floor and of the clearing-house. Miss Lenor Lindblom, daughter of Robert Lindblom, has recently been admitted as a member of the firm of Lindblom & Co., one of the leading firms on the board. The young woman has accordingly filed the customary application for membership in the Board of Trade, to the considerable consternation of the directors.

No woman has ever been a member of the board; in fact, so remote was the idea of such a thing that nothing was put into the bylaws either for or against the admission of women. Precedent and tradition are overwhelmingly against such a thing, yet as far as the regulations are concerned there is nothing to prevent Miss Lindblom's admission. On the other hand, a refusal to grant her unexpected request would be likely to create an embarrassing complication. The directors must either accept Miss Lindblom as a member or they must abrogate the rule requiring all members of firms to be members of the Board of Trade. This might have bad results in the future. The directors are in a curious dilemma, and yet no one is to blame.

The trouble all arises from the perverse tendency of the modern young woman to be useful instead of merely ornamental. If Miss Lindblom had been content to embroider, play the piano, read novels, and devour the society news of the day the Board of Trade would never have been reduced to its present dilemma. But this up-to-date Chicago young woman preferred market quotations to society gossip, and found more pleasure in studying economic treatises and crop reports than in reading the latest novels. Such being the case, she became a valued member of her father's firm, and her father's firm is a valued member of the Board of Trade—and there you are. It is the century-end form of woman's time-honored prerogative of disturbing the masculine peace of mind.

Perhaps, after all, it will be in the interest of civilization to have a woman become a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Visitors looking for the first time upon the board during business hours have come away with a suspicion that it was not fully civilized. In fact, the wild mêlée of bulls and bears has been likened to a howling wilderness in an active state of eruption. A touch of the civilizing feminine influence may not be amiss in the wheat pit. The board ought to be able to stand the innovation if Miss Lindblom can. The modern man may as well make up his mind first as last to welcome the modern woman into every field of human activity. Hitherto the Board of Trade, the police force, the army, and the navy have escaped—we mean have been denied—the feminine presence. The end of this state of things is evidently close at hand, however. Next thing we know lovely woman will be getting into Kipling's verses.

NOMINATION BY POPULAR VOTE. With the exception of a few rural communities, Cleveland, O., is the only place in the North where political candidates are nominated by popular vote. The Crawford County system is still in favor in some parts of Pennsylvania, it is said, and Kentucky has direct nomination by State law. Those who favor the plan point to Cleveland to prove its practicability for large cities. That it is not the success some have claimed, however, is indicated by the following from a Cleveland paper:

> Whenever a majority, actuated by substantially the same broad purposes or principles, divides its strength among several candidates, and a minority, antagonistic in aims and views, is united in supporting one leader, the representative of the smaller body of voters is likely to be nominated by a plurality over any one aspirant on the other side. Then dissatisfaction is inevitable. Instances of this kind have been so common in Cleveland in recent years that the folly of divisions among bodies of voters seeking the same general end ought to be well understood.

THE GOOD WILL OF GERMANY.

Herr von Bülow's recent official denial of any intention on Germany's part to interfere with American interests in the Philippines has had a gratifying effect in restoring a better understanding between the two countries. The fact that the Cabinet Minister's statement has been published in all the leading German papers with approving comments still further emphasizes the validity of it. The utterance evidently represents the attitude of the German people as well as of the government. The American press and people have generally so accepted it. Whatever the wishes or designs of the Kaiser during the progress of the war and whatever his present desires may be, his government has evidently decided to show nothing but good will toward American rule in the Philippines.

Ambassador White supports Herr von Bülow's statement with one of his own to the same effect. He claims that from the beginning the German residents in the Philippines have been among the strongest advocates of American sovereignty in the islands. Such being the fact, he points out the improbability of any conspiracy of the Germans to stir up the Tegallos or other natives to revolt. The head of one of the leading German houses in Manila is said to have urged the establishment of American sovereignty at the outbreak of the war in a special interview with the German Foreign office at Berlin, and also, later, in private conferences with the Peace Commissioners at Paris. He insisted that the interests of German merchants in the Philippines demanded American rule, and he has since issued a long statistical document supporting his thesis.

It has always been plain enough to Americans that any attempt to undermine our authority in the islands would be suicidal for the Germans or anybody else, and it is gratifying to have evidence showing that they are fully aware of the fact themselves. The attitude of the Manila merchants no doubt had a good deal to do in determining the friendly attitude of the Berlin government. That the Kaiser would be glad to get a naval foothold in the Philippines need not be doubted; but neither is there further reason to doubt his abandonment of any designs he may once have had upon the islands. The German government realizes that the Philippines belong irrevocably to the United States and that its own interests will be best subserved by recognizing the fact freely and cordially. German trade will flourish more than ever under the liberal commercial policy which the peace treaty promises to all nations trading in Philippine ports. It is to be hoped nothing will occur to mar the present renewal of confidence between the two nations.

IRELAND'S DAY OF HOPE.

Ireland has taken the first step toward the goal of home rule. Elections have been held under the new local government act, which went into effect at the beginning of the year.

None of the great Irish patriots have lived to see even this partial fruition of their hopes. The bones of Robert Emmet, Daniel O'Connell, and Charles Stewart Parnell are crumbling to dust. Mr. Gladstone was gone before the inauguration of the new era. Stranger still, this reform measure has been the voluntary act of a government of Tories, heretofore the implacable enemies of Irish demands.

Many of the "home rulers," however, were opposed, bitterly so, to this bill. They said it would kill or at least retard genuine home rule, because it was a half way measure, an unsatisfactory substitute. Those who have believed in the possibility of wresting a grant of autonomy for Ireland from Parliament and those who would be satisfied with nothing less than real political freedom for the island were enemies of the bill. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that a practical step toward home rule has been taken.

Gladstone changed his mind on public questions more than once during his career. Salisbury, who fought home rule until England was sick of the subject, has now forced it upon Ireland, saying: "This much shalt thou have and no more."

The election returns so far received are interesting as showing the influence of the new order of things on Irish politics. In the recent parliamentary elections it has been a question largely of Parnellite or anti-Parnellite, the vote being split on the factional lines drawn at Westminster. But the voters have been quick to see the difference between the election of members of Parliament and local officers. Where the issue has been between a Parnellite and an anti-Parnellite the former has been successful as a rule, but both of these factions have suffered defeat at the hands of labor candidates. Fourteen labor men have been elected to the Dublin Council, and Limerick returns a majority of laborites, with John Dály, the political prisoner, for Mayor. Several Ulster towns have turned from Orange to Catholic. There has been an increase in Nationalist strength.

Under the new act the majority has power to increase taxes, but the burden of any increase will fall on the tenant. By this means it was possible to give local self-government to the Irish masses without great danger to the landed interests. The agitation for a Dublin Parliament probably will continue, but less will be heard about evictions and the cruelty of the constabulary. With the administration of local affairs in their own hands, there cannot help being an amelioration of the conditions which have so long fostered the spirit of rebellion in the hearts of the Irish.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO LABOR.

The attempt of the Virden coal mine owners to bring some Southern blacks to work in their mines has led to the introduction of a bill in the State Legislature to protect against deception workingmen who may be brought to Illinois under somewhat similar circumstances.

The bill provides that it shall be an offense for any individual or company to persuade workmen to come to this State or change from one place to another within the State by false representations concerning the kind of work to be done, the pay, the conditions of employment, or "the existence or non-existence of a strike or trouble pending between employer and employés at the time or prior to such engagement." The penalty for violation of the law is a fine and a jail sentence. Workingmen who have been deceived are given the right of action to recover damages. It is also made an offense to hire men to guard with arms persons and property or for armed persons to enter the State without a permit from the Sheriff or the Governor. If any person is killed as the result of an unauthorized hiring of guards the offense becomes murder or manslaughter.

It is quite likely that the colored men who were brought into Illinois last year to take the places of white miners who were not willing to work for the wages their old employers were willing to pay were not told of that and had no idea that they were going to find themselves in hot water when they reached Virden and Pana. Had they been informed that there were white men with rifles at those places who would object to their going to work they probably would not have come. The colored men of the South have learned from many painful experiences that white men and rifles make an ugly combination.

There should be no misrepresentation and no suppressions of important facts when a man is hired to do work, especially when he is brought from a distance. So from one point of view the bill which has been introduced is unobjectionable. But an employer whose employés go on a strike because they want more wages than he is willing to give them and who goes elsewhere to get men who are willing to work for the wages he thinks he can afford to give, should be able, at the same time that he tells the men whom he wants to hire just why he is after them—because his old hands have left their jobs—to assure them that the local authorities will give them full, adequate protection when they undertake to do work others have refused to do.

Employers of labor in this State are not always able to give those gratifying assurances. Sheriffs and other peace officers do not invariably protect men who take jobs others have thrown up. If employers are to be required to be strictly truthful the State must be efficient in the discharge of its duties to all men—even to those who take the places of strikers. Men will not be quite so ready to strike for small causes if they know those who may be hired to replace them will be protected and that they cannot both refuse to work and keep others from working.

THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

A correspondent criticised sharply, in a letter printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the special assessment for the improvement of Calumet avenue. In that letter he states that the superintendent of special assessments has filed a sworn statement to the effect that "the public" will in no manner be benefited by paving the street, and therefore has assessed every dollar of the cost on the lotowners. The correspondent contends that "the public" is benefited to some extent by the paving of the street and quotes the law requiring the officer who makes an assessment to estimate what proportion of the total cost of the improvement will be of benefit to the public and what to the property to be benefited, and then apportion the cost between the two.

Up to ten years ago the city defrayed out of the proceeds of general taxes a part of the cost of street paving. The appropriation bill for 1889 has an item of $330,000 as the city's share of work done or to be done. It was assumed that the cost of paving the intersections represented the public benefits, and assessments were made on that basis. But, while the city's revenues did not grow materially, the demands on those revenues increased greatly. So a point was reached where it became necessary either to cut down too much the appropriations for fire, police, and similar purposes to appropriate for paving the street intersections, or to change the method of making assessments. The latter course was adopted.

Many streets needed paving badly. In many instances the property-owners were anxious they should be paved. Had they waited for the city to appropriate for the paving of intersections they would be waiting still. So the practice of making assessments on the assumption that there were no public benefits was adopted and has been adhered to ever since. It never has been denied that when a street is paved and made available for traffic purposes the public is benefited as well as the lotowners. That was the old theory, but utter lack of money compelled the city to abandon it. The Judge of the County Court, if satisfied that the public is benefited by an improvement, but is not called on to bear part of the cost, can set aside the assessment. How often he has been asked to do so, how often he has done so, and how often and for what reasons he has refused to do so THE TRIBUNE does not know.

If an assessment should be set aside because public benefits were not considered the improvement would have to be abandoned. The city has no money to pay its share. So the property-owners must bear the entire expense or go without a pavement. But the fact that they have to bear the entire cost, which they did not have to do in other years, is an excellent reason why the municipal authorities should endeavor to cut down the cost as much as possible. Since the city pays nothing when it can be plausibly contended that it ought to pay something, the persons who make special assessments should try to temper the wind to the shorn lambs.

That is not the policy of the Board of Local Improvements. It makes estimates which are much too high, and which work to the advantage of contractors, who get the work at an excessive price. The incidental expenses connected with street improvements are out of all reason. So the property-owners not only have to defray the entire cost, but that cost is about double what it ought to be. And then when the pavement is laid the city will not take care of it. The property-owners certainly have good grounds for bitter complaint.

IS "SINE Quay non" still the motto of the Pennsylvania Republicans?

SPEAKER SHERMAN must not overlook the fact that a camera is not required for taking a public man's measure.

JUDGE GROSSCUP will keep right on being the right man in the right place.

AT any rate, the detectives will acknowledge that Mrs. Rose Wallace Gagne's disappearance was not a case of suicide.

THE bad man of Mr. Gross' famous play may be considered a Cornvillain.

MISSOURI is joined to its Cockrells.

EAGAN knows now what ailed him.

SENATOR HOAR is a frost.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Point of View.

Gwilliams (reading police court reports)—"Paid $50 for the privilege of kissing a woman, did he? The fools aren't all dead yet."

Mrs. Gwilliams—"No. Some of them, I've heard, 'go out to the racetrack and pay $50 for a little piece of pasteboard!'"

Chance for a Tragedy.

Hiero Haybenslaw was a reformed burglar.

Tall, strikingly handsome, with wavy hair, large, black mustache, engaging manners, and a melancholy smile, he was widely popular, and many a gentle heart fluttered at his approach and sent the telltale flush to the fair cheek.

Hiero Haybenslaw, however, was not a Mormon. He loved but one, and her name was Lucy Short.

Doth not the poet say:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little Long"?

It was even so with Hiero. He wanted her Short—and yet he wanted her long.

But an antithesis, like an analogy, must not be pursued too far.

As has been said already, he was a reformed burglar, but the secret was locked in his own bosom. Not another mortal on earth knew he had ever burgled.

Burgled is not an authorized word, but it is as good as resurrected and better than enthused.

Howbeit this is not a treatise on language. It is a history.

The only link that bound him to his dishonorable past—if it could be called a link—was a bunch of skeleton keys, which he carried in his pocket, not for use, neither as a talisman, but as a sort of token of a struggle he had had with himself, in which he had conquered.

In like manner a man who has overcome the tobacco habit is sometimes known to carry a plug of tobacco in his pocket in order that he may have the satisfaction of taking it out occasionally and looking sneeringly and contemptuously at it, as if to remind the hideous thing that he is its master now instead of its slave.

Hiero wooed and won Lucy Short.

They were married.

They went on a wedding journey, and were away nearly three weeks.

In consequence of some miscalculation they arrived home a day earlier than they had anticipated, and there was nobody to receive them at the cozy little home the young man had fitted up for his bride. They had driven around by the residence of the paternal Short, however, on the way to their own home, and he was with them in the carriage as it drew up in front of the Haybenslaw dwelling.

"It seems to be dark," said Lucy.

"I don't understand it," muttered the young husband. "I told Jacobs, when I left, not to fail to open the house early on the morning of the 17th, heat it up well, and have it all ready for us this evening."

"This isn't the 17th," said Mr. Short. "This is the 16th."

"Well!"

There was a consultation. It was decided that they should go in anyhow.

"But you have no key."

"O, yes," thoughtlessly replied Hiero. "I can get in easily enough."

They got out of the carriage and started up the steps.

Then the young husband paused.

He began to reflect.

He had no key to the front door.

If he took out his bunch of skeleton keys, and tried them, one after the other, what would Mr. Short think?

To add to his confusion a policeman, who happened along at the moment, had stopped and was eying the group suspiciously.

To use that bunch of skeleton keys would not only seem like opening up a sealed chapter in Hiero's history, but in some inexplicable way might be the means of leading to his detection and punishment, even at this late day, for the crimes of his earlier years.

Yet this was no time for hesitation. He must do something.

Mr. Short was looking at him curiously.

The policeman was watching him.

Assuming a jaunty air he put his hand in his pocket and stepped up to the front door.

[To be continued.]

PERSONALS.

E. Ruggles Brice, director of convict prisons for England, is to visit this country to study American penal institutions.

Mr. Watts, R. A., who is over 80, is going to devote himself to sculpture for a time, the subject to be a life-size statue of the late poet-laureate, Lord Tennyson.

Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, lives in extreme simplicity and is seldom seen away from home. He begins his work early in the morning and sometimes remains at it a whole day.

Emile Zola's private charities are said to be larger, in proportion to his means, than those of any man in Paris, but he dislikes notoriety and is generally unwilling to have his name figure upon any subscription list.

Dr. Horace Burr of Wilmington, Del., who has just died, was a master of thirteen languages. He wrote many historical records of the Swedes and of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Delaware, and for twenty-five years he had been a vestryman of Old Swedes Church. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese.

A Frenchman recently left 3,000 francs to be given to the man who was the father of the largest family in Paris, a condition of the legacy being that the children should have been properly cared for and brought up by their parents. The award was made by the trustees to a shoemaker named Vendenbruck, who is the father of seven sons and seven daughters.

Representative White of the Second North Carolina District is black. He is the only colored man in the House. A modest, unassuming, unobtrusive man, he is a leader of his race in his section of the State, and is a man of considerable learning. He is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, and a lawyer by profession. His skin is a tan color, but he is without the kinky hair so common to the colored race.

One day some years ago a carpenter presented himself to the late Dr. Jenner of London, who remarked that his disease had made great progress, and he should have seen him sooner. "I've been waiting to see you three years, sir," was the astonishing reply. "Why, my man!" exclaimed Jenner, "couldn't you afford to come?" "O, yes," answered the carpenter, "but I could not get a gold guinea piece anywhere, and I heard you would take nothing less."

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, the uncle and father-in-law of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, was a member of Parliament of the House of Commons in several Parliaments before he was permitted to vote or even take his seat. He refused to take the oath of office on anything but the Old Testament. A special act was passed in 1858, which omitted for Jewish members the concluding words of the oath, "On the true faith of a Christian."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Mose Mossbunker—"Yo' say yo' seen a bulldog wif five legs las' night? Yo' mus' hab bin drinkin'."
Eph Easyroost—"Yais, I was, or I wouldn' hab kicked him. Yo' see, on'y four ob dem legs was his own. De odder one was mine, an' he had it in his mouth."—Judge.

A Useless Wish.—"O," sighed the poetic lady, "had I the wings of a bird!" "Don't!" protested her husband. "Don't wish for the wings of a bird. If you had them some other woman would probably be wearing them on her hat before the season is over."—Washington Star.

Halted.—"Stop, or I'll shoot!" called out the policeman. "Ha, ha!" laughed the malefactor, nor paused in his flight. "Stop," the policeman now shouted, thoroughly incensed, "or I'll shoot at random!" Here the malefactor halted at once; for even to such as he life is sweet.—Detroit Journal.

"And then," the fair maiden went on with her narration, "I covered my face with my hands and wept." "Impossible," ejaculated the young man, as he gathered her to his bosom. "You could not cover your face with those small hands." And she was his from that day forward, and they lived happily ever after.—Detroit Free Press.

Sufficient Unto the Day.—"But," said the superintendent of construction, "how are we, in building this pyramid, to get such enormous masses of stone up to such a height with our somewhat primitive appliances?" "What difference does that make?" replied the immortal Cheops. "Go ahead and do the job, and let future historians invent a method for us."—Puck.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Annexation Does Not Mean Territory Will Be Taken "Into the Union" —Falsity of the Opposition's Cry.

It is best to be accurate in every phrase. It is just as easy and it is safer, because an incorrect phrase expresses an incorrect idea, and that may become so imbedded in the mind as to lead one day to incorrect action. An example is much in evidence just now. Men speak of taking Hawaii, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines "into the union." That is wrong. They have not been taken into the union, and are not going to be. Then why say so?

Let it be kept in mind just what this union is. It is a union of States, of equal partners in a national organization. A Territory is not a member of the union. Kansas and Nebraska and the Dakotas were not "in the union" until they became States. Arizona and New Mexico are not "in the union" today. They belong to the union, that is all. They are no more members of it than a clerk is a member of the firm that employs him. Some day he may be taken into partnership in the firm. That is a matter wholly within the discretion of the existing members of the firm. So these Territories may some time be taken into the partnership of States. That is a matter wholly within the discretion of the existing States. Until then it is a gross misnomer to speak of any Territory as being "in the union."

The question is now and then raised whether any of the new possessions of this union, or any lands that may hereafter come into its possession, shall be admitted to partnership in the national firm. It is hinted that Porto Rico, which we now own, would make a snug little State, and that one of these days Cuba, having learned the art of self-government as an independent republic, may make overtures for such admission to the union. To all such questions there is only one answer compatible with national dignity, welfare, and principle. That is an emphatic and inflexible "No!"

Ours is a continental union of States, contiguous and homogeneous. We want no outlying partners scattered about the oceans of the globe. Other weaker peoples have looked to this nation for succor from tyranny and for instruction in the art of free government. This nation does not want to call them in to help govern it. Massachusetts does not need the aid of the creoles and the mulattoes of Cuba. Virginia does not want to go into council on State affairs with the Kanakas of Hawaii. The constitution of the United States will stand without being expounded or defended by Tagal statesmen. Our industries and commerce will prosper without coolie control. The destiny of this nation, whatever it is to be, is not to be worked out by "fragments of forgotten peoples" from the islands of the sea.

The annexation of the Philippines or other outlying lands may properly be discussed, but not the taking of them "into the union." They are not to be taken into the union, neither now nor hereafter. The possessions of the union may be in both hemispheres and every zone; the members of the union must be on the North American continent. We may hold territories or colonies or protectorates or what you will; we shall have no State of Hawaii, or of Cuba, or of Palawan. We may find it our duty, for a time or permanently, to provide an orderly and stable government for them. But we shall never invite these remote islands to assist in governing us.—New York Tribune.

Necessity of Ratifying the Treaty Immediately.

The ratification of the treaty of Paris by the Senate is, of course, a foregone conclusion; there is no precedent for the rejection by that body of a treaty of peace.

But, in the interests of the country, this ratification must take place without unnecessary delay, for the disturbance of the present prevailing and almost unexampled prosperity by prolonged debate would bring to our people grievous injury. It would introduce an element of uncertainty, always damaging.

The ratification of this treaty would be the ending of the war with Spain, but so long as the Senate palters with it the existing state of war continues.

It would also simplify our problem in the Philippines at once. We should have an established condition of sovereignty on which to proceed to a settlement of the government of the islands, and the welfare of their inhabitants would be promoted consequently. Until the treaty is ratified no such questions are properly debatable. We must first catch our hare. We must first conclude this treaty with Spain. We must acquire title to the property before we are in a position to consider plans for its disposition.

It is nonsense to suppose that the American people will tolerate any opposition to the treaty because it gives us too much. It is not in human nature to throw away its winnings.

Obviously the treaty of Paris will be ratified in the end, but the sooner that end comes the better it will be for all hands, for Spain, for the Philippines, and for ourselves.—New York Sun.

Market for Bicycles in the Orient.

Rounsevelle Wildman, the Consul General at Hongkong, has just sent an interesting report to Washington concerning the bicycle in the Eastern countries. In the first place, there is no attention paid to name and reputation of the various wheels, but all fall under the generic title of "bicycle." Nor is there any regard for style—a wheel of 1896, for instance, being just as well received as one of 1899. This, Mr. Wildman points out, offers an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers to work off old stocks, providing, of course, the machines are well built. Each bicycle should have a brake, lamp, and bell, as the available roads of Hongkong and other cities where bicycles are used are constantly filled with rickshaws and as darkness comes almost without warning. A wheel should not cost more than $20 wholesale in America, which, with freight charges, say, from New York to Hongkong of $3.50, would allow a good profit. At present there is no large agency in Hongkong, but various stores carry bicycles for the accommodation of customers. About two-thirds of the machines now used in Hongkong are of American make and were bought in San Francisco. Bicycle dealers are warned against indiscriminate selling to unknown persons on credit, as there are no collection agencies in Hongkong. Since Manila has fallen into the hands of Americans, the demand for bicycles by inhabitants of that city has greatly increased.—Buffalo Express.

Growth of Gold Production.

An estimate of the world's gold production for 1898 has been made by the Engineering and Mining Journal on the basis of returns from countries which contribute about 88 per cent of the total yield. The remaining 12 per cent came from various parts of the world from which figures are not readily obtainable, but this small proportion of indefinite returns does not materially affect the accuracy of the tabulation as a whole.

The entire yield of gold last year, according to estimate of this careful and trustworthy publication, was $286,218,000, an increase of $48,886,000 over the previous year. In 1897 the yield was $237,332,000; in 1896 it was $202,000,000; in 1894 it was only $181,000,000. It will be seen that the annual increase has been steady and large.

The production for 1898 in the United States was $64,300,000, against $59,210,795 in 1897. The largest part of the increase is credited to Colorado, which produced $24,000,000 in 1898 against $19,579,637 the year before. Important increases are also reported in Montana and South Dakota. California, alone among the rich gold regions, showed a decrease, owing to a prolonged drought which greatly interfered with mining operations.

South Africa has even a better record than the United States, the Witwatersrand region having yielded $73,476,000 in 1898, against $51,913,000 in 1897, while other South African mines produced $4,744,000. After the United States and South Africa comes Australia, with a yield of $61,480,000, compared with $52,095,000 the year before. Russia, European and Asiatic, is credited by official figures with a gold output of $25,136,000, against $21,538,000 in 1897, and British India holds its own with $7,753,000.

The Klondike output is credited to Canada, and is included in a total yield in the Dominion of $14,190,000 in 1898, against $6,190,000 in 1897. In the latter year the Klondike's returns were some $2,500,000, while it is stated that the deposits of Klondike gold at the United States mints and assay offices last year were $10,055,000, which, it is added, "may be put down fairly as the Klondike output of 1898."

Improved methods of mining have much to do with the growth of gold production, and the constant enlargement of the world's stock of yellow metal gives assurance that there will be no deficiency for monetary purposes. This fact operates as an assuring and steadying factor in the financial affairs of all nations.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Our Neighbors.

Whatever wasn't good,
Or what was spoiled in cookin',
They'd throw into our yard
When none of us was lookin'.

We got it in our heads
That we were much molested,
So on a Sunday eve
We had 'em all arrested.

On Monday was the trial—
Although the Judge dismissed 'em;
My pa, an' ma, an' me
An' everybody hissed 'em.

That got 'em pretty hot—
They swore they'd raise the dickens.
They did! That very night
They poisoned all our chickens!
—Ohio State Journal.

Pennsylvania Iron Mills Sold as Junk.

Old-style iron mills that cannot compete with modern concerns are rapidly being transformed into old junk in eastern Pennsylvania. This is notably the case at the once busy iron town of Catasauqua. From 1878 to 1890, the golden years of prosperity for that valley, the Catasauqua did the largest business in the manufacture of merchant iron east of the Alleghenies. Then discord came in the shape of a strike that lasted fifteen months. The employés lost, and the iron borough never recovered from the blow. More than 600 men lost their situations, it cost the company more than $30,000, and the bitterness engendered exists to this day. It was a strike marked by violence and bloodshed.

Looking today at those cold, silent, dilapidated mills, now in the hands of junk dealers, it is hard to believe that they once roared and hummed with the busy current of financial prosperity and activity. The output in 1882 was over 36,000 tons of finished iron, valued at about $2,000,000. The average monthly pay-roll was over $28,000. A few days ago the trustees for the bondholders sold mills A and C to Baird & Co. of Philadelphia for $16,000, and the lot at Front and Walnut streets and the twenty-six dwelling houses in Puddler's row to Jacob Roberts for $5,300. The mills were of frame, and are respectively 168x236 and 53x147 feet in size. —Lancaster Examiner.

The All-Prevalent.

Zip!
And the Grip
Has got its nip
On your neck,
And you're a wreck.
You cough
Your head and your heels off,
And your arms and your legs off,
And your hands and your feet off.
And still you cough;
And your remains
Are full of aches and pains.
You take no pleasure in your friends,
And all the ends
Thou aim'st at are the Grip's.
From Maine to California,
From the mountains to the sea,
The old sweet song
Has all gone wrong
And the chorus is misery.
O, for a ray of sunshine,
O, for a spot of blue
In the leaden sky
To tickle the eye
And pull our livers through.
Say, Grip,
Won't you get onto our tip
And skip?
Or must we say
In a vigorous way,
"D——n!" and "D——n!" again,
And the whole land
Join in a grand "Amen."
—W. J. L. in New York Sun.

Sulphur as a Cure for Grip.

A Frenchman has established a newspaper designed to be limited in its circulation to the sufferers from rheumatism, its contributors being experts possessed of infallible cures for it. There are indications just now of a disposition to fill "a long-felt want" in the establishment of a periodical for the use, exclusively, of grip subjects.

The sovereign advantages of cranberries as a specific for the most aggravated case of grip has been pointed out in the Sun, and an English correspondent has directed attention to the unapproachable merits of cinnamon. Cranberries are easily obtained. Cinnamon likewise can be procured at any grocery store, and soda, a third professed cure, is sold at drug stores and at other stores as well.

At the outbreak of the first grip epidemic in New York City the advocates of boiled onions as a defensive and offensive protection against the complaint were positively vehement in insisting that all other remedies or alleged remedies should be rejected in favor of onions. The latest grip specialist to come forward scouts the efficacy of cranberries, sneers at soda, rejects cinnamon with contempt, and advises the free use of sulphur, urging in support of his treatment the fact that when a few years ago grip occupied the City of Chicago it was found that in a match factory, of the forty-three persons employed there not one had been touched. The sulphur man says that, at various times, many persons at Memphis, Tenn., escaped the prevalent epidemic of yellow fever by wearing powdered sulphur in their shoes. He further cites the evidence of a distinguished German medical writer that wearing sulphur in this way has proved a complete protection against cholera and other plagues; also that those working the sulphur mines of Sicily are immune to the malaria which prevails all about them; also that sulphur in the shoes has cured various cases of rheumatism; also that sulphur taken internally or worn in the shoes has sufficient power to pass through the body, the clothing, and the pocketbook, blackening the silver there.

Another argument for sulphur as a preventive comes from California, where it is said that when walnuts are prepared for the market the shells are bleached by the use of brimstone fumes, and that the men having charge of that work are never touched by grip, influenza, or the other ills which attack their fellow-laborers.

Meanwhile grip goes calmly on its way.—New York Sun.

When Phyllis Sings.

When Phyllis sings, her joyous notes are heard for miles around,
They shiver up the mountain solitude,
The wild beasts stand and wonder at the strange, unearthly sound,
And e'en the echoes seem in frightened mood.

When Phyllis sings the birdies fly away in sore affright,
And even I am thrilled from head to toe—
That voice would put a German band to wild, impetuous flight,
For Phyllis is a burro, don't you know.
—Denver Post.

Why Bryan Is an "Anti."

The choice of an issue is always a matter of anxious thought to an opposition party. The only hope of such an organization is in a disturbance of the existing balance—a fight, in short. Now, to fight it is necessary to have two things—standing ground and a grievance. The party record must furnish the first and the issue the second. Without an issue there can be no fight, and without a fight no possible victory.

In the selection of an issue the opposition party is always at a disadvantage. The party in power has the choice of its ground as new conditions appear, and can encourage or check any new movement in political thought or life. Second choice only is open to the opposition party. Where a new question comes up, and the party in power takes one side, the opposition must perforce either take the other or leave the new question alone. Given, therefore, as a possibility an equality of wisdom between the two parties, the party in power has a double advantage in times of social change.

The foregoing is interesting because it sheds light on some of the vagaries of Democratic statesmen. Some—not all; that would overwork any theory, and must not be expected. But it explains why William Jennings Bryan, who went with his State on the free silver issue, is now flying in the face of Western opinion on "imperialism."

A statesman is like a pugilist—he must fight if he would progress. Bryan had to fight, and to fight on the issue of expansion. McKinley, the champion heavyweight, had come in early, and had taken the right side of the question. There was only this left for Bryan—to take the wrong one. Which he did.—Kansas City Journal.

Goose "Bourse" in Prague.

It is not generally known that in Prague there exists a goose "bourse," where yearly some 3,000,000 geese change hands. Its most active time lasts generally from about six to eight weeks, from the middle of September till the first days of November. As the geese are driven in from long distances they are "shod," that is to say, walked repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with fine sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet of the geese, and they, thus "shod," are able to cover immense distances without fatigue.

EAGAN TRIAL TO BE NEXT WEEK.

Formal Orders for Convening Court-Martial Issued Yesterday.

MERRITT WILL PRESIDE.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis Selected as Judge Advocate of the Court.

IS AT WORK ON CHARGES.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Formal orders for the convening of the court-martial to try Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan were issued late this evening. The court will meet at noon one week from today.

Tomorrow General Eagan will be served with a copy of the order and will then, at his own motion, be relieved of duty. Owing to his high rank, he will probably not be placed in arrest nor deprived of his sword. The detail for the court is substantially as forecasted last night.

The President will be Major General Merritt and the official list of members includes Major Generals James F. Wade, Mathew C. Butler, and Samuel B. M. Young, Brigadier Generals Royal T. Frank, Alexander C. McW. Pennington, George H. Randall, Jacob Kline, and Richard Comba, all of the line, Colonels Peter S. Haines, George L. Gillespie, and Charles R. Suter of the engineers' corps, with Colonel Francis L. Guenther of the Fourth Artillery.

The judge advocate of the court will be Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, now located at West Point. The court contains the usual number of thirteen members exclusive of the judge advocate.

Major General Butler is the only volunteer officer of the court, although all the Generals except Merritt have a volunteer rank as such.

Butler's Peculiar Position.

General Butler is in a peculiar position which still further illustrates the destruction of sectional lines brought about by the late war. He was a Confederate General and is now not only a Volunteer Major General but will sit in judgment on a Brigadier General in the regular army who was a union officer during the civil war.

The formal order convening the court does not designate the charges on which General Eagan will be tried. They will be prepared by the Judge Advocate General's department, which is already at work on them.

It will be feasible, however, for the court-martial to take up the case of General Miles if the testimony warrants it, inasmuch as the general order convenes the court "for the trial of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States army, and such other persons as may be brought before it."

General Merritt and Colonel Gillespie are now stationed in New York City. General Wade, General Butler, and General Guenther in Washington, Colonel Haines in Baltimore, Colonel Suter in Boston, and the other members of the court in the Southern camps of Augusta, Anniston, Atlanta, Greenville, Athens, and Huntsville.

General Eagan submitted his statement to the investigating commission on Thursday of last week, so that he will be brought to trial for the offense within two weeks after it was committed. It is not believed the court-martial will be an extended one, as the evidence in regard to the use of the objectionable language is easily accessible, and the only question will be the degree of provocation contained in General Miles' testimony.

One Faction Must Win.

There is already a sharp division in the army between the Corbin faction, which is the Alger faction as well, and the Miles clique, and whatever the court-martial may do will be certain to offend one party or the other.

General Merritt is in a position to be peculiarly impartial, but none the less embarrassed by the outcome. General Merritt, as is well known, was a member of the court which condemned Russell A. Alger for leaving his command without permission while the troops were under fire, and yet, at the same time, General Merritt and General Miles have never been bosom friends, to say the least.

Text of Official Order.

The official text of the order is as follows:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.—The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.—By direction of the President a general court-martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

Detail for the court:

Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.
Major General James F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers.
Major General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. Volunteers.
Major General Samuel M. B. Young, U. S. Volunteers.
Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers.
Brigadier General Alexander McW. Pennington, U. S. Volunteers.
Brigadier General George M. Randall, U. S. Volunteers.
Brigadier General Jacob Kline, U. S. Volunteers.
Brigadier General Richard Comba, U. S. Volunteers.
Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers.
Colonel George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers.
Colonel Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers.
Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

Upon the final adjournment of the court the members will return to their proper stations.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The journeys required of the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

THINK GAS SUPPLY ASSURED.

Officials Say That the Move to Confine It to Indiana Cannot Be Successful.

A dispatch from Indianapolis in the morning papers yesterday that a movement has been started by the residents of the Indiana gas belt to confine the gas to their own territory and prevent it from being piped to Chicago and other large outside cities is not regarded seriously by the officials of the Indiana Natural Gas company in this city. They declare there is no probability of the Chicago supply of Indiana natural gas being cut off.

The dispatch stated the movers of the scheme to cut off the supply were relying upon a law passed by the Indiana Legislature in 1895 making it a penal offense to force gas through pipe lines at a greater pressure than 300 pounds to the square inch. It is charged that the rock pressure of the gas is now so low that the pipe line companies have to exceed the legal pressure in order to supply outside patrons.

One of the officers of the Indiana company said: "You may state positively that the natural gas supply will not be affected here or elsewhere; that the companies always have kept and always expect to keep within the legal limits in conducting their business."

HAWAIIAN CABLE BILL UP

HOUSE WRANGLES OVER PROPOSED GRANT TO PACIFIC COMPANY.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan Leads the Opposition and Advocates Construction by the Government—Spirited Debate Without Conclusion Being Reached—Senate Spends the Day at Minor Business and Listens to Mr. Bacon's Speech on the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had the right of way in the House today and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most of which authorized the construction of lighthouses, fog signals, etc.

Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable company a subsidy of $100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable was called up and a spirited debate, which consumed the remainder of the day, followed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.), who advocated the construction of a government cable.

No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment, and as the special order under which the House was operating today expired with the adjournment, and as objection was made to fixing another day for its consideration it goes over indefinitely until the committee can get another day or until a special order is adopted.

The Hawaiian cable bill called up provides for construction by what is known as the Scrymser syndicate. It guarantees the company $100,000 a year for twenty years for transmission of government messages.

Mr. Bennett of New York opened the debate, advocating the bill as providing a much needed want by the strongest company in the field. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dockery, Democrats, interrupted with remarks indicating they opposed the measure as creating a Pacific cable monopoly. Mr. Bennett said he would at the proper time offer amendments requiring the company to maintain stations and run a cable to the Ladrones and the Philippines. The bill already required the cable to be constructed across to Japan, the Ladrones, and Philippine Islands.

Mr. Bailey asked if this company was not seeking a subsidy for the company from Japan.

Mr. Bennett replied that it was, but he denied the statement of Mr. Bailey that the subsidies would pay the interest on enough money to construct the cable. Its cost, he said, would be $10,000,000.

Mr. Bennett said the cost of the cable to Honolulu would be about $2,500,000, the annual cost of maintenance $50,000, but provision must be made out of the surplus earnings for repairs and renewals, the average life of a cable being about twenty years. The cost beyond Honolulu would be about $1,000 a mile for construction.

Corliss Opposes the Bill.

Mr. Corliss [Rep., Mich.], who was a member of the committee that reported the bill, opposed it vigorously. He charged that the subsidy granted by the government in this bill, $2,000,000 in total amount, would construct the cable. President Scrymser was now at work trying to get a subsidy from Japan. The company was a gigantic monopoly. It had been seeking subsidies from Congress for fifteen years. He believed in a government cable. One of the chief elements of England's strength, he said, was the fact that she pushed her own lines of communication around the world.

He produced a contract which, he said, was made between the Hawaiian republic on July 2, 1898, a month before Hawaii was annexed, and President Scrymser, giving the Pacific Cable company an absolute monopoly of landing cables in that island for twenty years. Scrymser, he said, had slipped over and obtained this contract just before sovereignty was transferred. But President Dole, he said, had insisted upon a provision to the effect that this contract should not be binding if the American State department should within six months express its disapproval of the contract. Mr. Corliss said he had personally seen the Secretary of State about the matter, and he announced that prior to Jan. 2, 1899, Secretary Hay had declared his disapproval, and the contract was therefore void.

Mr. Corliss said we were paying during the war $2,000 a day in cable tolls. He said he would offer a substitute measure for the construction of a government cable to Hawaii and the Philippines.

The House adjourned without action.

Bacon Against Expansion.

The feature of today's session of the Senate was a speech delivered by Mr. Bacon [Dem., Ga.] in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not assume sovereignty over the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Bacon is one of the orators of the Senate and as he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, he spoke strongly and effectively.

His peroration, in which he pictured the horrors of some of England's methods of controlling her colonial subjects, was a beautiful and forceful bit of word painting.

Following Mr. Bacon's speech the Nicaraguan Canal bill was taken up and remained under discussion until 6 o'clock. Amendment after amendment was voted down and until almost the last minute it seemed likely that a vote on the measure would be reached this evening; but just as a final vote was about to be called for Mr. Allison [Rep., Ia.] exploded a bomb under the bill by offering an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue bonds to raise money with which to construct the canal.

The friends of the measure then consented to an adjournment.

BUYS RANDOLPH STREET LAND.

John Kranz Secures the Property at 184 and 186 for $66,000—Other Big Deals.

John Kranz has bought from the heirs of Mary Espert the property at 184 and 186 Randolph street for $66,000. The building is under leases paying $5,100 a year, the contracts, however, expiring May 1 this year. The land alone was valued by the Tax commission at $110,000 and the building at $10,580, making a total of $120,580.

The property was offered at an administrator's sale at the Real Estate board last Saturday, but not sold. Mr. Kranz renewed his offer of $66,000 for the property later and it was accepted. The ground has a frontage of forty feet and extends back eighty feet, being on the south side of the street.

Circumstances point to Sears, Roebuck & Co. as the purchasers of the ground at the northwest corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets from J. Harley Bradley of the David Bradley Manufacturing company. It was sold two weeks ago for $123,000, but the name of the purchaser was not given out at that time. A building is to be erected costing $200,000.

It was reported yesterday that Joseph Leiter has secured an option on a large tract of ground at Washington Heights on which to construct a factory for the new compressed air motor company. Mr. Leiter, however, denied he had selected Washington Heights property.

W. W. Willits, Vice President of the Adams & Westlake company, has transferred to the company for $100,000 the property at the northeast corner of Ohio and Orleans streets, 120.98x100 feet. The transfer is subject to a trust deed held by H. E. Hurlbut for $50,000.

G. B. Swift and Walter S. Gurnee, as trustees, on Jan. 14 transferred to Andrew Spets for $60,000 the property, 265 feet by 125 feet at Bloomingdale avenue and Paulina street; also eighty-five lots in the same block.

John Campion Is President.

The following were elected officers of the Fire Department Benevolent association at the annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 19 Dearborn street: President, John Campion; Vice President, Peter Quinn; Recording Secretary, William J. Burroughs; Financial Secretary, John J. Hennessey; Treasurer, Joseph O'Donohue.

Transfer of Land Is Forbidden.

Judge Gibbons, at the instance of William G. Farrar, yesterday enjoined the Tennessee Iron, Coal and Lumber company from transferring or incumbering the title to a 5,000-acre tract of land in Van Buren County, Tenn. It is declared the company secured a title to the land by misrepresentation.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S NEW STORY



The Market-Place

The New Serial in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

(OF PHILADELPHIA)





A story of big figures in the "Market," company floatation, financial magnates, and a fight for success; social life at the West End; Vanity Fair; country life in swelldom; social strugglers, strong characters, and strong delineations of vain weaklings.

This story has to do with the fortunes of a daring speculator, and, incidentally, with the corruption existing among the titled directors of English Companies. Though written before the Hooley disclosures, it seems almost a prophecy of this *cause célèbre*.



It will also interest women, telling, as it does, of a well-bred society woman, married for money to the man of large business affairs, and an ambitious business man who marries the titled woman for business reasons—that is, for a social position, etc.—and, after the experiences usual in such cases, these two worldly people realize the emptiness of Vanity Fair, and really fall in love with each other—a beautiful love story in the end—not on usual lines.



Mr. Frederic's pictures of English Society and English Country Life are the strongest that have yet been given to us by a novelist.

The story has been strikingly illustrated by HARRISON FISHER.

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If he hasn't it yet, he can get it for you—5 cents the copy—$2.50 yearly

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Godowsky-Spiering Recital.

Sonata recital given by Mr. Leopold Godowsky and Mr. Theodore B. Spiering at University Hall, Fine Arts Building.

Foote.....Sonata in G minor, opus 20
Allegro appassionata.
Andantino grazioso (allo siciliano)—Allegro grazioso.
Adagio.
Allegro con fuoco.
Brahms.....Sonata in A major, opus 100
Allegro amabile.
Andante tranquillo—Vivace.
Allegretto grazioso (quasi andante).
Saint-Saëns.....Sonata in D minor, opus 75
Allegro agitato—Adagio.
Allegretto moderato—Allegro molto.

An artist is most appreciated, like every other blessing, when he is likely to be missed. And now that Mr. Theodore Spiering has practically determined to deprive the Chicago public of his art to the extent of discontinuing the Spiering quartet concerts, the music-lovers of the community will doubtless begin to wish that they had been more earnest in their support. Perhaps the glamour of a New York indorsement had something to do with it, but certainly Mr. Theodore Spiering never appeared to such advantage as he did last night, when he combined with Mr. Godowsky in giving a most delightful sonata recital. As a violinist Mr. Spiering has always seemed to be rather more concerned with the matter than the manner of his playing, so that, while his dislike for pyrotechnics has always been commendable, he has certainly lost something in brilliancy of execution.

Last night his whole performance seemed to be as satisfactory as possible. His tone was full, round, and pure, his execution was masterly, though his technique was never obtrusive, and his interpretation throughout was beyond praise. There never has been a suspicion of sentimentalism about Mr. Spiering's playing, which is almost objective, if the epithet can be applied to virtuosity. Yet, in spite of his intelligent restraint, he was at no loss last night to give full scope to the passion which Foote infused into his G Minor Sonata. If it were possible to pick out any particular movements for special commendation, one would naturally choose the allegro con fuoco of the Foote Sonata and the opening movement, marked allegro amabile, of the Brahms Sonata in A minor. The former was given with a fire and strength of emotion which Mr. Spiering has seldom evinced before; while the latter, which is characteristic of the more self-contained yet equally passionate methods of Brahms, was so delightfully phrased and so delicately conceived by the player that it could hardly fail with its beautiful melody to put the succeeding movements of the sonata a trifle in the shade. The romantic D Minor Sonata of Saint-Saëns, with its fine adagio so well calculated to test the fullness of the player's tone, completed a charming and melodious program, in rendering which the share of Mr. Godowsky must not be overlooked.

In a sonata for violin and piano, the piano part of necessity becomes more or less an accompaniment, but it is an accompaniment in most cases which is worthy of an artist's best endeavors as the solo part itself. Mr. Godowsky's fine technique, delicacy of touch, and sympathetic understanding combine to qualify him admirably for the difficult task of the accompanist, and it is sufficient to say that last night he seemed to be entirely in harmony with Mr. Spiering.

Altogether the concert, while providing music of the highest order, was such as the least enlightened listener could well enjoy on account of the tuneful nature of the sonatas chosen for the program, and was, in fact, the most delightful affair given so far this season under the auspices of the Chicago Conservatory.

Richard Strauss Recital.

Tonight Mr. George Hamlin will give his Richard Strauss recital at the University Hall of the Fine Arts Building. He will sing eighteen songs by the German composer, ranging in chronological order from opus 10 to opus 27. From the last album he has selected, as before, only "Cæcilie," with its glorious closing phrase, as a fitting end to a most interesting program. The 'cello sonata which will be contributed by Mr. Bruno Steindel is marked opus 6, and is, presumably, an early work of a rather precocious composer, but although it has not the originality of Richard Strauss' later compositions, it is a most tuneful work, and serves admirably to show off the rich tones of the instrument. Every one who was at the last recital will remember the beautiful rendering which Mr. Steindel gave to the funereal andante. Mrs. Skelton again presides at the piano.

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, after an absence of two years, will make her reappearance with the Chicago Orchestra tomorrow afternoon and on Saturday evening in the Auditorium. The work of an American composer, the D minor concerto of MacDowell, has been selected by Mme. Carreno for this occasion.

The orchestral numbers, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, include the Dvorak symphony No. 5, E minor (from "The New World"), the themes for which were suggested to Dr. Dvorak after hearing some of the negro melodies in this country. The entire program is as follows:

Overture, Scherzo, finale, Opus 52.....Schumann
Concerto No. 2, D minor, Opus 23.....MacDowell
Larghetto Calmato—Presto Giocoso. Largo—Molto Allegro.
Symphony No. 5, E minor, From "The New World".....Dvorak
Adagio—Allegro Molto. Largo. Scherzo. Allegro con Fuoco.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Reached Most Conveniently by the Illinois Central R. R.

The hot waters, the mountain air, the warm winter climate, and the pine forests make Hot Springs a most delightful place to visit at this season of the year. Reached by the Illinois Central's two fast daily trains to St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis Union Station with trains direct for Hot Springs. The Daylight Special leaves Chicago daily at 11:20 a. m. It carries an elegant "parlor-cafe" car and makes the run to St. Louis in but eight hours. The Diamond Special solid vestibule night train is also a very desirable train to take for Hot Springs. Tickets and through sleeping car reservations can be secured at city ticket office, 99 Adams street. H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent.

SECOND OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

President and Mrs. McKinley Receive Congress and the Judiciary at the White House.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Amid the usual setting of floral decorations the President and Mrs. McKinley gave the second reception of the season tonight.

The event was in honor of Congress and the judiciary, and while it was less brilliant than the diplomatic gathering of last week, it was notable for the presence of many distinguished guests.

Assisting the President and Mrs. McKinley were Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Long. Mrs. Alger was absent from her usual place in the line and so was Miss Wilson.

Mrs. McKinley wore a gown of black velvet trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Hobart appeared for the first time in colors, her gown being of heliotrope trimmed in renaissance lace. An aigrette of the same hue in her hair and rich jewels made the toilet a most artistic one. Mrs. Hay wore a hunter's green velvet made décolleté, with lace-trimmed bodice. Mrs. Gage's gown was of geranium velvet trimmed with rhinestones, point lace, and knots of black velvet.

Mrs. Griggs wore pink satin and Mrs. Smith pale green silk and lace; Miss Long gray moire with white lace.

A few representatives of the diplomatic corps were present. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote came and departed early.

The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Zellenoy of his staff, the Chinese Minister, and a few members of the South American contingent mingled with the company, but as they wore no court regalias no brilliancy was added to the reception by their presence.

General Miles wore his uniform and the majority of the army officials did likewise.

Mrs. Hanna appeared for the first time this season. She wore a striking toilet of white satin.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, with their families, were fully represented. Chief Justice Fuller, whose wife and two eldest daughters are away, was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jane Fuller. Justice Harlan and the Misses Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice Brown, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, and the Misses McKenna were also members of the judicial contingent.

The receiving party "behind the line" was made up of Miss Mary Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss McWilliams, Miss Shields, Miss Harter, Mr. James McKinley, and Mr. James Barber, all White House guests; Secretary and Mrs. J. Addison Porter, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hill, Assistant Secretary Adee, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Addison Mitchell, Mrs. Miller, widow of Justice Miller; Major General and Mrs. Miles, Colonel and Mrs. Bingham, the Speaker and Mrs. Reed, Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Miss Miles, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, the Misses Hanna, Brigadier General and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Waller, Major and Mrs. Heistand, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Howell, Major Wood, Lieutenant Colonel Maus, Lieutenant Colonel Michler, Brigadier General and Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Gilmore, ex-Secretary and Mrs. John Sherman, George S. Boutwell, the Hon. A. H. Garland, Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Miss MacVeagh, John A. Kasson, John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow, ex-Secretary Hilary A. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Micou, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and the Misses Sartoris, ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. W. G. Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Sheridan, the Misses Sheridan, John G. Nicolay, and Miss Nicolay.

PARK BOARD NAMES REDIESKI.

He Is Elected Lincoln Superintendent—Talk of Slap at Pease—Financial Matters.

Paul Redieski will be the next superintendent of Lincoln Park. At their meeting yesterday afternoon the commissioners elected him and fixed his salary at $3,000 a year. He will take charge on Feb. 1. Mr. Redieski succeeds Charles W. Andrews, who resigned in November to become Assistant County Treasurer.

Because of two recent changes in the Park board politicians manifest lively concern in future developments. There is much difference of opinion as to whether Governor Tanner has inaugurated a crusade against ex-Sheriff Pease. The appointment of Lloyd J. Smith is regarded as a challenge to Pease, though the latter's friends say that personal admiration for Mr. Smith was the only reason why the Governor appointed him. Talk of a reorganization to give Mr. Smith the Presidency of the board before April 1, the date of the annual meeting, is said to be without foundation. At that time it is expected Mr. Smith will be elected President. Dr. Woodward, the present incumbent, will serve out his term.

The new barn is proving something of a white elephant. The board found at the meeting that it will cost fully $5,000 more than expected. Dr. Woodward said this was due to the faulty plans. The structure already has cost $20,000, and President Woodward said another $2,000 would have to be spent. But, in his annual report, he will show that $70,000 was saved, as compared with Democratic control. Otto C. Schneider, successor to Peter Hand, attended the meeting, but did not participate. He will qualify today.

A report was made by Attorney James McCartney in regard to the measure which is to be introduced into the Legislature, providing that the Lincoln Park board be enabled to levy taxes, as are the West and South Park boards. The measure was referred back to the Judiciary committee and the attorney for recommendations as to the amount of taxes which can be assessed.

Numerous items on the budget were ordered paid from the treasury. The arrangements for the placing of the new cages about the animal-house were completed, and the cages will be erected at a cost of $4,000.

Accused of Stealing Silk.

John Kelly, 40 years old, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing goods from counters in Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store. It is said about $50 worth of silk was found under Kelly's coat.

A Quick and Comfortable Journey.

To the cities and resorts of the South and Southeast; also to Cuba. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad has two trains daily from Dearborn Station, one leaving at 1:30 p. m., the other at 7:45 p. m. Sleeping car tickets sold to all points. City ticket office, 182 Clark street.

THIS WEEK IN CHICAGO WOODBURY'S CHIEF SURGEON.

Imperfect and deformed features painlessly corrected and all disfiguring blemishes speedily and permanently removed. Consultation free. State and Monroe-sts.

Wild Flowers in California

are only one of the innumerable charms of that summer-land, which thousands of winter tourists find more delightful than the Mediterranean. Only 2¾ days by The California Limited, Santa Fe Route.

Tickets, 109 Adams Street.

"Cluett"

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

RECEPTION AND DANCE GIVEN AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

Mrs. William Hale Thompson, Mrs. William Nelson Pelouze, and Mrs. Gale Thompson Are the Hostesses—Other Entertainments of the Day—Delta Kappa Epsilon Party at Bournique's—Padden-Gunlock and Other Weddings—Other Affairs.

Mrs. William Hale Thompson, Mrs. William Nelson Pelouze, and Mrs. Gale Thompson gave a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Metropole. In the evening Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Pelouze, and Mr. and Mrs. Gale Thompson gave a reception and dance.

Dr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Gilmore, 4948 Woodlawn avenue, gave a post-nuptial reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. John W. Gates, 2440 Michigan avenue, gave a reception at the Lexington yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock for her son's bride, Mrs. Charles Gates. Mrs. Charles H. Gurney assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Russell Tyson, 205 Goethe street, gave a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Miss Tyson and Mrs. A. C. Klebs.

The second annual reception and dance of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was given at Bournique's last evening. The patronesses were:

Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson,	Mrs. W. M. Derby,
Mrs. E. B. Tolman,	Mrs. G. E. Vincent,
Mrs. W. H. Lyford,	Mrs W. R. Trowbridge,
Mrs. B. W. Sherman,	Mrs. H. P. Judson.

Mrs. Luther W. Bodman and Mrs. John Paul Hobbs, 589 North State street, were at home yesterday.

The Evanston Boat club gave a vaudeville entertainment last evening.

An informal dance was given at the Douglas club last evening.

Miss Elizabeth Agnes Padden and Mr. Francis Edward Gunlock were married yesterday morning at St. Jarlath's Church. Following the ceremony a breakfast was given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Graham, 1411 Washington boulevard.

Miss Grace Miller Neemes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Neemes, 4746 Madison avenue, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Samuel E. Hibben of the patent law firm of Coburn, Hibben & McElroy. Dr. S. J. McPherson officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Hibben will take an extended wedding trip through the East.

The wedding of Miss Viola Josephine Dix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Breitung, to Mr. Rudolph S. Blome took place last evening at 6 o'clock at the family residence, 1925 Deming place.

The wedding of Miss Maud E. Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Berry, to Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell of Minneapolis took place last evening at the family residence, 5638 Madison avenue.

Professor Wisner will lecture at 11 o'clock this morning at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, 317 Erie street.

Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, 1826 Michigan avenue, will give a luncheon today.

The second of four subscription dances for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, Rhodes avenue and Thirty-second street, will be given this evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sallye Gelder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gelder, to Mr. Louis Frazin. At home on Sunday, Jan. 22 and 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Eisenstedt, 674 Forty-eighth street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mayme Eisenstedt, to Mr. Aaron C. Kaufman. At home on Jan. 22, 25, and 29.

Professor and Mrs. G. Bamberger announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice E. Bamberger, to Mr. Burton B. Weil. At home at 4156 Wabash avenue on Jan. 25 and 29.

On account of the death of his mother, Mr. H. R. Heaton has postponed the exhibition of drawings to have been given at Anderson's galleries beginning this afternoon.

DEWEY SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

War Correspondent Stickney Sheds New Light on the Victory in Manila Bay.

J. L. Stickney, war correspondent of the New York Herald, who was with Dewey at the battle of Manila, overthrew a popular legend of the battle yesterday in his talk to the Chicago Woman's club. He said the American fleet did not withdraw from action to get breakfast, but because it was short of ammunition.

"After the firing had been in progress for two hours," Mr. Stickney said, "it was discovered that there were but eighty-five rounds of ammunition left for the five-inch guns on the Olympic. It was impossible to tell how much damage had been done to the enemy, and there was nothing to be done but withdraw. It would not have done to have said the fleet was short on ammunition, and I asked Commodore Dewey if it would be all right to say that the fleet withdrew for breakfast.

"'Say anything you like,' he replied, 'but don't tell the truth.'"

"The Newspaper Age" was the subject discussed at the meeting, Miss Eve H. Brodlique being the essayist.

"The newspaper has become almost as necessary as actual food," Miss Brodlique said. "In these days of incubators and efficient nurses it is not 'What is home without a mother?' but 'What is breakfast without a newspaper?' We tried it last July, when those interesting gentlemen who bang on the stereotype plates went out on strike. We tried the doing without, and some honest people were willing to admit that their opinions grew weak from inanition, and for some days they were not sure whether the war in Cuba were an infringement of international law or a glorious crusade."

"Every community gets the newspapers it deserves," said Slason Thompson, who was the next speaker, "except Boston, where culture and refinement seem to demand many columns of pugilism and sports." Mr. Thompson spoke on "The License of the Press," maintaining that the plea for unrestricted printing is merely a plea for unrestricted sunshine.

H. J. Whigham, war correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, detailed the operations of newsgatherers in the field. He deplored the use of the word "hero" in connection with the battles of the war.

"I used the word frequently myself," he said, "but it was in the excitement following upon the witnessing of my first battles, and I am sorry now that I used it. I candidly confess that I saw no heroes in the campaign. I saw men doing what they were paid to do, fighting, and if wounded bearing their pain bravely. I saw men struggling in narrow lanes and using a great deal of bad language and doing their best to get in under cover. They were doing what they were paid to do, just as the clerk at his desk."

In considering "The Graduates of the Press," S. T. Clover discussed the men of the newspaper calling, treating of a score of literary men, from De Foe, Addison, and Steele, to Kipling and William Dean Howells.

At the conclusion of the addresses the speakers were given a reception in the rooms of the club.

The case of Dr. Franklyn J. Tower of Milwaukee against the Chicago Cat club, in Justice Martin's court, was continued until Saturday afternoon on account of the illness of Dr. Tower. The plaintiff in the case asks for $165 damages because his Angora cat "Petz" died in convulsions shortly after having been received at the First Regiment Armory at the opening of the cat show. He claims the animal was poisoned. Immediately after the death of Petz Dr. Tower attached the box office receipts of the show, and $200 is held by a constable pending the result of his suit. Dr. Tower has filed an affidavit with Justice Martin, setting forth that Edward Housman of Milwaukee had offered $165 for the cat. Mrs. Leland Norton, President of the Cat club, says she sold Petz to Dr. Tower last April for $15.

Will of Norman A. Williams.

The will of Norman A. Williams, filed in the Probate Court yesterday, bequeathes the entire estate to the widow, Mrs. Lucy G. Williams, 689 Washington boulevard. The estimated value of the estate is $69,000.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Confessions of a Gossip.

It is 4 p. m. Though we have been away for Christmas, the buttons and the maid have caused our hall and drawing-room to bristle with holly. For some reason or other—it is not well to excavate too deeply into our reasons—I am touching up their waning decorations with sprigs of mistletoe. Being the Sage's junior by twenty years, it should be my duty to look after him—middle-aged people are so easily led away; but, as it is holiday time, I think he deserves a chance. The mistletoe will give him one. (With a twig in his hand a man of refinement can invent all sorts of interesting conversations that might not otherwise occur to him, and there is no telling what unutterable things may yet find vent.)

He deserves the chance, and then—if he neglect to avail himself of it—why, then . . .

Five p. m. She came! With laughing lips that matched the holly berries she threw at him a host of good wishes for the New Year, and "O! how much besides!"

"What smart decorations!" she chirped delightedly. "How bright the holly is! I love looking at it, but hate pricking my fingers in the arrangement." Warily she touched with the points of her gloves the glossy leaves, and her eye rested a moment on the sprigs of mistletoe that nestled among them. The Sage followed her glance, and I knew he was wondering—as the King wondered about the apples inside the dumplings—how the dickens they got there!

"All the brightest things of the world are prickly," he said feelingly. "Holly—roses—girls . . ."

"Not girls. Girls are like nettles—harmless to those who know how to handle them."

"O!" (I saw the Sage mentally examining himself.)

"By the way," she jerked out, evidently for the purpose of changing the conversation, "I am longing to introduce you to my cousin Phyllis. This is her first visit to London, and talking to her is like talking to a Judge. She says such naive things. Yesterday she asked if Sloan was a great personage, and why we had a square and a street named after him."

"Pleasing girl! I shall see her on Sunday. Your people have asked me to join your New Year's party, haven't they?"

"And Mr. Heimdal, too. He has no one of his own in London?" she asked, with a slight blush.

"He's not married, if you mean that," said the Sage.

"I don't think any one ought to begin the New Year without some friendly soul to rub shoulders with."

"And that is the reason why you want Mr. Heimdal?" questioned the Sage. (My ears tingled for her answer.)

"Yes, yes, I think so, and because—well, perhaps he might amuse Phyllis."

"It's scarcely wise to invite a man to meet a pretty girl till you know how many naughts there are in his income."

"But when it's all one big naught—as he says it is—there can't be any harm," she laughed.

"I'm afraid you've turned the fellow's head; he has become terribly absent of late."

"O, young men's heads are made for turning. On the screw principle, you know. They're built to be screwed this way and that, à placère. I wonder if Herr von Dohnanyi will have his head turned; every one has been making a fuss about him."

"So I believe."

"It is seldom you get a chance of hearing in the course of one month two such performers as he and M. Paderewski."

"I'm keen on hearing some of Abbé Perosi's work. They ought to give his 'Resurrection of Lazarus' over here."

"Another prodigy! They say he is only 26! Mr. Kipling must have set a fashion in juvenile genius. Since his début, twelve years ago, all sorts of precocious artists have revealed themselves."

"Talking of Mr. Kipling, have you read his reminiscences of 'Westward Ho'? They are absolutely jolly, aren't they? So inspiriting. But he modestly refrains from telling us how Gigs, otherwise Beetle, put his talent to practical uses at an early age. As a small boy he was, of course, fagged by the bigger ones, and once, when in the act of smuggling a parcel of contraband goods—cider, I think it was!—he suddenly met the housemaster—the gentleman he calls Mr. Prout, you know! Well, Mr. Prout, on various occasions, had evinced condescending interest in Kiplingesque anecdotes, so the youngster, feeling retreat to be impossible, greeted the enemy with the most astounding yarn that ever tickled mortal ears!"

"Splendid!"

"The ruse succeeded—more than succeeded! The housemaster was fascinated—just as all of us are fascinated today—and the better to hear the tale (the youth was puffing and panting under the combined weight of his load and his iniquities), volunteered to bear a hand with the parcel, and thus, all unconsciously, was the means of steering the precious cargo into port!"

The Sage laughed unbelievingly. "I'm afraid we must take the story cum grano," he said.

"Not a bit of it. The tableau, as seen by Stalky, MacTurk & Co., from a respectful distance, is a memorable item in the school history!"

"I should like to hear what he has to say about the promise of universal peace."

"So should I. If any one could express a wink of poetry, he could. Tell me, what do they mean by Bulling and Bearing on the Stock Exchange? I suppose, translated, it means a process by which somebody wants to get the better of somebody else, doesn't it?"

"That is the long and short of it, I fancy. But what has Bulling and Bearing to do with Kipling?"

"O, only that I thought he might translate the process into diplomatic language and call it the European Jungle Book!"

"In these matters, I'm afraid, he loves to call a spade a spade. Even in fiction, he practices the fine art of lying truthfully!"

"There is such a thing as being too truthful. Like Phyllis; we were at a sale this afternoon, and the shopman showed us a lot of tumbled things—mangy fur necklets among them—and said, persuasively: 'They're much worn, madam.' 'They look so!' she answered quite seriously."

"She must be a unique young lady! I am anxious to see her. We must take her to something; say the Opera Comique? We are having an extended Carroll season, and every one is going Alice in Wonderland mad."

The Butterfly laughed. "Have you heard that a club for the baldheaded is about to be started in Brussels?" she asked. "Every candidate must display a smooth dome of twenty-one square centimetres."

"On pain of being blackballed? I've often thought that the hairless needy might earn a livelihood by being tattooed with the name of somebody or other's soap."

"But suppose the somebody or other ceased to pay up? It would be a trifle inconvenient. I know a poet who was much in love, and decided to have tattooed on his arm a heart, with 'Isobel's forever' in the center. Unfortunately, a misunderstanding arose—Isobel flirted elsewhere, I believe—so a line had to be scratched across the proprietary motto."

"Awkward if they wanted to make it up again," said the Sage.

"That's just it. They have made it up again, and he has done the only thing to be done in the circumstances—printed STET in large letters on the right-hand margin."—Black and White.

MAYOR FOR MARRIED TEACHERS

Defeat Is Predicted for the Sherwood Resolution—Delegation Goes to the City Hall.

The resolution of Inspector Sherwood forbidding school teachers to marry on pain of losing their employment, it is declared, will never pass the Board of Education. A delegation of women teachers, representing the Ella F. Young and Women Teachers' clubs, called on Mayor Harrison and asked his influence against the proposed measure. The Mayor prefaced his remarks with the customary one about not interfering with the actions of the Board of Education, and then went on to say he highly disapproved of the Sherwood resolution.

"I do not believe in any rule in restraint of marriage," said the Mayor, "but, instead, believe in encouraging it. The resolution, as I understand it, is certainly not such a one as should pass."

Although Mr. Harrison says he will not interfere there is little probability of his appointees on the board passing a rule which he dissaproves of.

Miss Grace Reed, chairman of the committee of women which is opposing the resolution, endeavored in the afternoon to secure a postponement of the question by the Committee on School Management. A meeting of the committee is set for 3 o'clock today, and Trustee Sherwood is in favor of forcing the resolution to an issue, it is said.

Trustee H. H. Gross at the next meeting of the Board of Education will move a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution to require all teachers to live in the city was adopted. He says it is an infringement of personal liberty. President Harris favors the resolution, but thinks it should be modified so as not to act on teachers who have bought houses in suburbs.

E. R. Boyer, recently named by the Board of Education as Assistant Superintendent of Schools, took up the duties of his new position during the day. His place is that of a personal assistant to Dr. Andrews, and it is expected that it will enable the latter to give more time to the personal inspection of the schools. Mr. Boyer was formerly principal in a branch of the Hyde Park High School.

Teachers of the Chicago high schools are discussing a proposition to volunteer their services for the two weeks which the Board of Education proposes to cut off from the school year. The matter will be brought up at the meeting of the Committee on High Schools tomorrow afternoon, when a communication from one of the high schools on the subject will be read.

NAME POSTOFFICES FOR HEROES

Schley, Wheeler, Shafter, and Andree Honored in the Christening of New Stations.

In the list of postoffices established throughout the United States in the week of Jan. 4 it is noticeable a number of men prominent in the late war have been honored by the man who christens the postoffices. Admiral Schley has his name posted over the doors of two postal stations, one in Butler County, Ala., and one in McPherson County, Kas. General Wheeler is similarly honored in Pasco County, Fla. The postoffice in Custer County, Ok. T., undoubtedly will have an attraction for the love-lorn damsels of that place, as the thoughtful government has awarded the office the name of Hobson. If General Shafter ever travels in the wilds of Payne County, Ok. T., he will find the postoffice there bears his name. The office in Isanti County, Minn., has been named after Andree, the explorer.

DRESSMAKERS ARE HER VICTIMS

Unidentified Woman Causes Trouble on the West Side by Stealing Purses.

A fashionably dressed woman of fine appearance and manners is annoying the police on the West Side. They say she is a successful thief and chooses dressmakers for her victims. Many complaints have been lodged with the police and descriptions of her have been sent to all police stations, but detectives have so far failed to arrest her.

Yesterday afternoon the woman visited Mrs. Emma Walker, a dressmaker, 442 Milwaukee avenue, and said she wanted to have a dress made. While waiting in the parlor she suddenly cried out she was ill and requested Mrs. Walker to get her some water. The dressmaker went to the kitchen, and when she returned found her visitor had departed. A few minutes later it was discovered a pocketbook containing $5, belonging to Mrs. Nelson of 22 Keith street, who was having a dress fitted, had also disappeared.

A little later the same woman went to the house of Mrs. Mary Schlick, 321 North May street, and said she wanted a silk dress made. Mrs. Schlick was busy at the time and the visitor was asked to wait in the parlor. A pocketbook containing $15 lay on a table, and after appropriating this the woman left.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The cape represented is of sable. It has four small flounces and a collar of the fur,



COMFORTABLE SABLE CAPE.

with a large velvet bow at the neck.—New York Herald.

Woolens do not shrink, and starched goods do not rot and tear, when washed with "Ivory" Soap.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Pe-ru-na is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

That the dowager Duchess of Uzes should have instituted legal proceedings against the editors of the Paris Siècle, for publishing in its columns a picture representing her seated in an armchair, with Arthur Meyer, the bright particular star of the monarchical journal Gaulois, leaning over the back in an attitude denoting excessive and vulgar familiarity with the great Duchess in question, is not surprising.

For when the fact is taken into consideration that Meyer commenced his career as the secretary, bookkeeper, and general factotum of Blanche d'Antigny, the infamous creature who served as model for Zola's creation of "Nana," it will readily be understood that any honest woman would dislike the idea of appearing with him on the same picture.

The latter is one of a series due to the trick of a clever photographer, and which show prominent people in the most incongruous company.

Arthur Meyer cannot be deeply mortified by the anger so publicly manifested by the Duchess at being portrayed in his company. For by his imperviousness to snubs, even when brutal in their violence, and by the most amazing impudence, he has actually managed to win for himself a seat at the Council board of the leaders of the monarchical party.

Although a Jew by race, as indicated by his name and by his appearance, he has in his capacity of editor in chief of the monarchical Gaulois, led the campaign against the people of his race, and against Dreyfus. Indeed, there have been no more bitter articles against the Hebrews than those published over the signature of Arthur Meyer, while he has rendered himself conspicuous by his denunciation of Dreyfus and of all, no matter whether Jews or Christians, who had the courage to espouse the cause of the unfortunate man.

As editor of the chief monarchical organ he obtained access to a number of the salons of the aristocracy, where he was tolerated for the sake of the royalist cause, rather than welcomed, and it was, thanks to this, that he was able to place his friend, the adventurer, General Boulanger, in communication with the leaders of the monarchical party, the result being that the dowager Duchess of Uzes was induced to subscribe $1,000,000 to the Boulanger cause under the impression that she was thereby furthering the chances of a monarchical restoration, while the Count of Paris, through his disastrous and utterly discreditable association with Boulanger, lost all chance of obtaining possession of the French throne.

But it is particularly on the so-called field of honor that Arthur Meyer, who is held up to public obloquy and contempt in the pages of Le Druide by its author, "Gyp," won for himself undying fame and distinction. His duels have not been numerous. For inocuous as are encounters of this kind in France, Meyer has, nevertheless, always shown an extraordinary reluctance to cross swords or to exchange pistol shots.

The last occasion on which he took part in a duel, as principal, he suddenly, in the midst of the encounter, turned tail and bolted round the field, pursued by his opponent, who was pricking his back with the point of his rapier.

With the greatest difficulty the horrified seconds put a stop to this extraordinary spectacle, and induced Meyer to return to his place, and to recommence the combat.

Scarcely had it begun once more when he seized his opponent's rapier with his left hand, and, at the same time made a terrific lunge forward. His own rapier entered his adversary's stomach, and the latter lay for a long time at death's door.

One of Meyer's seconds on that memorable occasion was the well known novelist, Alphonse Daudet, and I shall never forget his inexpressible disgust at the behavior of his principal, which was of such a character as to place him beyond the pale of men of honor had he ever been able to lay any just claims to that designation.

Had he been of good birth and of position this conduct on the field of honor would have earned for him everlasting ostracism of the most severe kind. But people were disposed to be more indulgent in his case. What else, indeed, could one expect from the ex-secretary and former factotum of "Nana?"

Trouble has broken out afresh at Lippe-Detmoldt, and, although but a few weeks have elapsed since a solemn reconciliation took place between the Regent of Lippe and the Kaiser, orders have been suddenly issued from Berlin strictly forbidding any of the Prussian railroad officials, soldiers, or officers stationed in the principality to wear the decorations conferred upon them by the Regent since his accession.

People at Berlin ignore the cause of this fresh outbreak of anger on the part of the Kaiser against the Regent. But it is generally believed to have some connection with the strange decision regarding the succession controversy by the federal council the other day.

Judge Neely's Son Dangerously Ill.

Judge Neely yesterday adjourned court for the remainder of the week, and departed on an early train for Deland, Fla., to join his family at the bedside of his son, who is dangerously ill.

Illinois Postmastership.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Finlay M. Borders was today appointed fourth-class postmaster at Swisher, Ill.

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Three Children Afflicted. Whole Bodies and Faces Sore, Raw and Bloody Mass.

Tried Doctor After Doctor for 20 Months Without Slightest Relief. Crying Constantly.

Couldn't Sleep, Tried Cuticura. First Application Gave Relief. Cured in Fourteen Days.

My second child got eczema when seven months old. Three months later my first child got it, and following him, the last one, two years old, fell a victim. For twenty months they suffered fearful agony. Their whole bodies, especially their faces, were so sore and raw that the little ones were blind half the time. No words can describe the suffering of my second child, whose whole body was one bloody mass. He was constantly crying, could get no sleep, and he actually did not look human. I tried doctor after doctor, but none afforded the slightest relief. I decided to try CUTICURA. The first application brought relief in each case, and after fourteen days' treatment with CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment), the worst case was cured, and the whole neighborhood is surprised at the wonderful effect of CUTICURA. I continue the use of CUTICURA SOAP for the children, because it makes the little ones look splendid.

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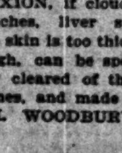
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Mme. Yale's Complexion Face Powder—Three Shades—Pink, White and Brunette	.50	.37
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Mme. Yale's Complexion Special Lotion { Pimple	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Complexion Special Ointment { Cure }	1.00	.69
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Mme. Yale's Mole and Wart Extractor—Small Size	1.00	.69
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Mme. Yale's Complexion Brush	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Antiseptic	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets—Large	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets—Small	.50	.37
Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets—Large	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets—Small	.50	.37
Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets—Large	1.00	.69
Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets—Small	.50	.37
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Renewed Buying by the Commission Houses and Absorption of Standard Stocks by Strong Interests Have the Effect of Forcing Values to a Still Higher Level—Caution Is Advised in Some Quarters—Burlington Leads the Market, Making Great Gains.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—After an opening that was dull and inclined to weakness today's stock market became of a sudden not only active but strong. At the end of the day a long list of important advances had been scored.

What was the most influential factor disclosed was the renewed buying by commission houses, reflecting revived and even more aggressive bullish sentiment upon the part of the outside public. Conspicuous, too, in the day's movement was the influence exerted by the sudden conversion into bullish activity of a number of prominent Wall street financiers, who recently have been much insisting upon the necessity of a reaction as a safety valve for the market.

Today they were arguing that the setback of Tuesday—it was barely fractional—had accomplished what they sought, had reestablished reason upon the part of the speculative rank and file and had removed from the market many dangers.

It is a little difficult, perhaps, to harmonize wholly the logic and the facts in this new view of the reactionists, for, if prices were perilously high a couple of days ago, it is curious that they have been cured through a decline averaging but a fraction.

The plain truth is that many of the oracles in the street who have been most preaching reaction are in a contingent of professional operators, who having made money at the start of the market, sold out just as the public was coming in—and they have since seen the public lifting prices further, piling up profits tremendously. Their reaction arguments have really been mere efforts upon their part to recover lost stocks at some concession.

Burlington was the leader of the market, making a sensational advance of between four and five points. More than 100,000 shares were traded in. The stock sold higher than for many years, touching 138¼ and holding all but a fraction of its gain to the close. Banking interests and Wall street people close to the management of the company were heavy buyers. Commission houses also took big blocks of the stock, and Chicago and Boston were not behindhand in the Burlington activity.

The advance in the stock was based on reports regarding the refunding plan. It was currently stated that announcement of this may be made tomorrow, and according to rumor $30,000,000 bonds now bearing 7 per cent interest are to be refunded at 3½ per cent.

The other grangers were quick to respond to the Burlington buoyancy. St. Paul's magnificent earning for the second week of January, showing an increase of $144,000 over the same period last year, led to much confident buying of that stock and it sold up to 126¾, gaining between one and two points net for the day.

Rock Island was also conspicuous, selling at 119¼ and gaining 1½ points net. Official denials of the likelihood of a larger Rock Island dividend in March did not have any effect upon the general bullishness of the stock.

Reports of further progress in the anthracite coal deal came today from high quarters—in fact, it was intimated that the whole agreement is now practically completed—that the details of its final arrangement have been cabled to J. P. Morgan in Europe and that it is now only a question of when Mr. Morgan decided to announce the deal.

All the iron stocks quoted in Wall street continue strong, Tennessee Coal being today the most conspicuous of them in an advance of a couple of points on the well developed belief that the property is to be merged into the Federal Steel company.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Gains Scored Throughout the Wall Street Stock List.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The stock market, except for initial heaviness in sympathy with London, which in turn reflected the weakness of the New York closing yesterday, made practically an uninterrupted course upward. The gains were fractional in the general market, while the grangers and minor specialties made substantial advances.

There were a number of important movements in the bond trading today, conspicuous among which was a rise of 8¼ in Fulton Elevated 5s and 4 points in Burlington convertibles. The general market showed decided strength all around. Total sales, $5,105,000. Government bonds closed unchanged for all issues.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483@483¼ for demand and at 482¼@482 for sixty days. Posted rates, 483@483½ and 485¼; commercial bills, 481¼.

Silver certificates, 59¼@60¼c; bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.

Government bonds firmer. State bonds strong. Railroad bonds strong.

Total sales of stocks today were 845,100 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jan18.	Jan17.
Amer. Sugar	52,800	130¾	128¼	129½	127¾
Do pfd	400	111¼	111	111	110½
Amer. Tobacco	13,100	149¼	148	148	149½
Amer. Cot. Oil	650	36	35½	36	35¾
Amer. T. & C. Co.	30	100½	100½	100½	.....
Amer. Express	132	140	140	140	141
Adams Express	10	109	109	109	.....
Atchison	11,100	21¾	21¼	21½	21½
Do pfd	55,400	57½	56¾	57½	57¼
Ann Arb. Ry. pfd	530	39½	38¾	39½	39¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.	1,000	13¾	13	13¼	13
Do pfd	200	37	37	37	36½
Amer. Malt. Co.	800	30¼	29¼	29¾	31¼
Do pfd	400	83	83	83	83½
Am. Steel & Wire	6,200	48¾	45¾	48¾	45½
Do pfd	100	112½	112½	112½	112½
B. & O. W.	500	54½	54¾	54½	55
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	12,100	93½	92	92¾	92½
Bay State Gas	12,700	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	7¼
Balto. & Ohio	100	68	68	68	68½
B. & O. S. W. pfd	200	68½	68	68	68½
Brunswick	3,300	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
Col. Terminal	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
Do pfd	1,100	39¾	38½	39	38¾
C., B. & Q.	95,500	138¼	132¾	137¼	132⅞
C. & N. W.	4,300	147½	144½	147½	144
C., M. & St. P.	36,900	126¾	125	126¾	125
Do pfd	100	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
C., R. I. & P.	36,200	119¼	117¾	119¼	117¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	3,600	98¼	96¾	98¾	97
Canada So.	100	55½	55½	55½	55¾
Ches. & Ohio	2,200	26¾	26	26¼	26¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,200	46	45¾	46	45½
C. R. R. of N. J.	1,100	102¾	102	102	101¼
C. & E. I.	1,800	65	63¾	64¾	64¾
Canadian Pacific	100	95¼	95¼	95¼	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	800	190½	190	190¼	190½
C. H. V. & Tol.	850	3¼	2⅞	3	3
Do pfd	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
Colo. So. 1st pfd	400	54½	54	54½	55
Do 2d pfd	100	22½	22½	22½	22
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	1,400	34¾	34¾	34½	34¼
Do pfd	100	96½	96½	96½	.....
Chi. & Alton	100	169	169	169	.....
Central Pacific	30,500	47¾	47¼	47½	46¼
Chi. Gt. Western	5,700	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd A	2,200	53	52¾	53	52¾
Do pfd B	400	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¼
D., L. & W.	200	157½	157½	157½	158
Del. & Hudson	900	112½	112½	112½	112
Den. & Rio G.	900	20	19¾	20	20⅛
Do pfd	900	69½	69	69	69½
D., M. & Ft. D.	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
Detroit Gas	1,500	68	66¾	68	.....
Erie	600	15½	15	15¼	15½
Do 1st pfd	1,600	39¼	39¼	39¾	39¾
Edison	80	190	190	190	.....
E. & T. H.	100	38	38	38	38
Do pfd	100	70½	70½	70½	.....
Fed. Steel	41,300	54¾	52¾	53¾	53
Do pfd	5,000	84	83	84	83
F. & P. M.	2,100	71	69¾	71	69¾
Gen. Electric	1,700	100	99	100	99¾
Gt. North. pfd	1,400	160¼	159½	160	160
Int. Paper	5,200	64	62	63¾	62¾
Do pfd	120	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
Ill. Central	2,700	116¾	115½	116¾	116½
Iowa Central	300	11½	11¼	11½	.....
Do pfd	300	46	44½	46	45
K. & M.	2,400	13¼	10	12	.....
K. C., P. & G.	100	16	16	16	.....
Lake E. & W.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
Do pfd	400	103	102½	102½	.....
L. S. [illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Louis. & Nash	6,400	66¼	65¾	66¾	65¾
L. E. & W.	400	18	17¾	18	18
Do pfd	1,600	66¼	62¼	66¼	62
Laclede Gas	200	52¾	52	52	52¼
Do pfd	100	99	99	99	97½
Knickerbocker Ice	500	83	83	83	.....
Do pfd	400	80	80	80	.....
Manhattan	28,800	109	107¼	108¾	107¼
M. K. & T.	1,000	14	13¾	14	13½
Do pfd	5,800	40	38¾	39	38¾
Met. St. Ry.	3,700	194	192¾	193	192¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	[illegible]	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
Mob. & Ohio	300	36½	35	36½	.....
Missouri Pacific	7,000	45¾	44¾	45	45
Minn. & St. L.	5,800	40	37	40	37
Do 2d pfd	1,100	75¾	73¼	75¾	.....
Nat. Biscuit	6,800	55¾	54	55	54¼
Do pfd	700	107½	107	107	107
Nor. Pacific	17,900	47¾	46¾	47¼	46¾
Do pfd	10,500	79	78	78¾	78¾
N. Y. Central	5,400	125¾	124¼	125¼	124¾
Nor. & W. pfd	4,200	65¾	64¾	65¾	64¾
Nat. Amer. Co.	800	7	7	7	.....
N. Y., O. & W.	4,000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
National Lead	1,100	38¾	37¾	38¼	38¼
Do pfd	175	113	113	113	113
Nat. Linseed	550	8¾	8¼	8½	8½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¼
N. Y. Air Brake	1,600	152	147	150	145½
Ore. Ry. & N. pfd	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
People's Gas	9,400	112¾	111	111¾	111¾
Penna. R. R.	20,100	134¼	133¾	134¾	134¼
Pacific Mail	3,400	45¾	45	45	45¼
Pullman	500	160	159	160	159
P. D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
P. C. C. & St. L.	5,400	70¾	69¾	70	70
Pacific Coast	100	88¾	88	88	88¼
Do 1st pfd	200	41	41	41	41
Do 2d pfd	100	81	81	81	81
Reading	2,600	23	22	22¾	22¼
Do 1st pfd	20,600	57½	55¾	57	55¾
Do 2d pfd	14,000	32	31	31¾	31
Rio G. West. pfd	500	68¾	68	68	68
Southern Ry.	13,100	12½	12	12¼	12⅞
Do pfd	10,200	48¾	47½	47⅞	47⅞
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	175	49	48	48	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	13½	13	13½	.....
Southern Pacific	9,900	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	36¼
St. L. & S. W.	500	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
Do pfd	1,400	22⅝	21½	21½	21½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	400	68	67⅝	67⅝	68
Do 2d pfd	700	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35⅜
St. P. & Duluth	400	44	44	44	44
S., R. & T.	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Stand. Distg. pfd	500	79	78½	79	78½
Texas Pacific	900	17¾	17⅝	17¾	18⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35,000	40⅝	38½	40¼	38¼
Third Avenue	600	170⅞	170	170⅝	170½
Twin City	900	42	41⅛	41½	41½
Texas Land	900	17½	17¼	17½	.....
Union Pacific	13,500	46¼	45¼	46⅛	45⅝
Do pfd	7,900	74⅛	73½	74⅛	73½
U. S. Rubber	3,900	47	46½	46⅝	46½
Do pfd	100	114	114	114	114
U. P., D. & G.	1,400	13¼	13	13	13¼
U. S. Leather	200	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
Do pfd	12,400	73	71⅝	72⅝	72
U. S. Express	135	57½	57½	57½	58
W. & L. E.	400	61½	61½	61½	61⅞
Wabash	900	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	8
Do pfd	21,000	24	22⅝	23¼	23⅜
Western Union	1,000	94¾	94⅛	94½	94

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	108½	United States	55
American	139	Fargo	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s	107¾
United States new 4s, reg.	128½@129½
Do coup.	129½@130½
United States 4s	112 @112½
Do coup.	112¾@113½
United States 2s	99½
United States 5s, reg.	111½@112¾
Do coup.	112¾@113½
District 3.65s	118½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

93000	Atch gen 4s ...100½@⅞	4000	Met St Ry 5s ...121½@¾
110000	do adjt ...80@¼	39000	M L S-W 1st ...140⅛@¼
8000	A C O 8s ...109⅛	136000	M K-T 1st 4s ...93@94⅛
1000	AnnArbor 4s 88⅜	184000	do 2d ...68⅛@69½
20000	Bkln El 1st ...101½@102½	23000	M K-T 5s Tex ...83@87½
5000	B W-W 5s ..91½	59000	MoP con 6s 112@¼
18000	B-O 5s 1925 tr ...120@¼	73000	do 1st coll 5s ...92½@93
5000	do Parkersbg br ...116	5000	do tr 5s ...94¼
50000	B-O 4s ...99¼	30000	M Fu 5s 105@106
81000	do 3½s ...98¼@⅜	14000	M-O gm 4s 85@¼
5000	B C R-N 1st 108	20000	Mex-Int con ...85½@⅝
3000	B R T 5s ...110½	6000	Met El 1st ...116
1000	Bkln Un Gas 5s ...118	1000	M Cent 7s ...111½
2000	Can So 1st ..109⅜	5000	N Y C 1st ..116⅝
1000	do 2d ...111¼	1000	do reg ...115½
39000	Cent Ga con 5s ...93@¼	13000	NYC L S 3½s ...100½@⅝
88000	do 1st inc ...40	10000	N Y C-St L 4s ...106½@⅝
182000	C-O gen 4½s ...92⅝@93	5000	NY O-W con 5s ...106¼
1000	do con 5s ...118⅛	3000	NYS-W fund 5s ...103
72000	C H V-T 5s 73@½	6000	N Y-N E 6s 114
122000	C R I-P 4s ...105¼@106⅝	28000	N-W con 4s ...90½@⅝
30000	C B-Q conv 5s ...134@138¼	25000	N Pac gen lien ...69@¼
1000	do con 7s ...114¾	97000	do prior 4s ...102⅛@½
20000	Cleve-C 1st 72½	1000	do terml ...115
1000	C I-L 6s ...105	29000	N Y-G L 1st ...101⅛@102¼
20000	C C C-St L gm 4s ...89@¼	69000	O-M Spgfld Div ..104⅛@105
15000	Chic Terml 4s ...94⅞@95	66000	do 2d ..128⅛@129
9000	C F-I 5s ...90¼	22000	O R-N 4s ...101⅛
7000	Colo Mid 1st 75½	25000	Ogn-Cal 5s 100@⅛
15000	C N J gm ..115	30000	O S L inc B 66½
1000	do reg ...114	5000	Pac Mo 2d ex ...111½
88000	Det Gas 5s 97@½	3000	P-E 1st ...84@¼
17000	D-I R 1st ...108⅜@109¼	10000	do inc ...27½
30000	DM-M L G 23⅜@⅞	12000	P-W 4s ...98¼@⅞
100000	D-R G 4s ...100⅝	8000	Pac coast 1st 106
5000	do 4½s ...108⅛	227000	Rdg gen 4s 86¼@½
5000	E T V-G con 5s ...115½	7000	R G-W 1st 91¼@⅝
90000	Erie gen lien 3s ...73⅝@⅞	1000	R W-O consl 32
63000	do prior 4s ...92⅞@93	310000	St L-I M gen 5s ...106⅞@107⅝
10000	Ev-Ind 6s 102½@¾	4000	do Ark bnch 106
133000	Fulton El 1st ...65@73½	9000	St L S F 4s 83@¼
9000	FtW-D C 1st ...85@½	45000	do gm 6s 107¼@½
4000	G B-W deb ser A ...55¼@⅞	61000	StL S W 1st 88@⅝
319000	do deb B ...6@7½	141000	do 2d inc 49@50
5000	H E-W T 5s 100	6000	St P M-M cons ...138⅞
2000	IaCent 1st 5s 110	2000	do 4½s ...113¼
1000	I-Gt N 2d ...94	3000	S C-Ga 1st ..105⅞
1000	do 3d ...62	3000	S V-N E 1st 71
6000	Ill C Lville 3½s ...94½	84000	Sa-A P 4s ..80@¼
20000	do 4s 1953 ..105⅝	14000	S R T 6s 88¾@89⅛
5000	K-M 4s ...85	49000	do inc ..28⅛@29
45000	Kings Co El 1st ...74⅞@75½	1000	Tex P 1st 5s 110
10000	K C-P 1st ...80	117000	do 2d inc 46@47
11000	K C P-G 1st ...67¼@½	5000	TP-W 4s 78⅛@79
5000	L E-W 1st ..117⅜	12000	T-N O 5s 102@⅜
5000	do 2d 5s ...104	1000	T C-I Termi 104
6000	L N A-C 1st ...114⅝@115	2000	do B div ..102@½
4000	L E-St L tr. 50	36000	U E 1st 6s tr ...101¼@102
10000	L S-M S 1st ...105½	140000	UP 4s 103⅛@106⅝
2000	L V Terml 5s 113¼	15000	Wab 1st 5s ..114
25000	L-N unf 4s ...96½@⅝	95000	do 2d ..98⅛@99
75000	Man con 4s ...100⅛@101½	233000	do deb ser B ...35@36
2000	M-St L 5s ...110½	10000	W N Y-P gm 55
		4000	W L E con ...60@62½
		15000	Wilkes-E 1st 100
		12000	W S gtd 4s reg ...111

LOCAL MARKET IS EXCITING.

Biscuit Common Touches a New High Record—Big Advance in Carbon—Western Stone Report.

Biscuit common and Carbon common were the big features of an exciting local stock market yesterday. Biscuit common once again broke all previous high records, touching at 55⅞. It closed strong at 55½.

Carbon common quickly rushed up 5 points above the opening at 27, and closed at 32¼, which, added to 85, the closing price for the preferred shares, now nets a premium of 17¼ points on subscriptions. It was announced yesterday that the fiscal year of the company had begun on Jan. 1, and that the first dividend on the preferred stock would be made payable on April 2. With the first dividend on the preferred stock as near as this, there seems no reason why the Carbon securities should not already sell about as high as the Tinplate securities—especially as the capital stock is so comparatively small that it ought not to take long for it to become thoroughly absorbed. It is stated that the new company already has orders ahead to be filled with the different electrical concerns sufficient to guarantee a year's profits on the preferred stock with some left over for the common stock.

Report of Western Stone.

The annual meeting of the Western Stone company was held at 3 p. m. at the company's offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The only change in the management of the company was in the election of William T. Baker as director, to succeed William B. Walker, resigned.

The report of President Madden showed an increase in the surplus from $52,594, on Jan. 1, 1898, to $75,387 on Jan. 1, 1899. Profits were too small to warrant any dividend. Following is the report submitted:

To the Stockholders of Western Stone Company: The year 1898 was slightly better than its predecessor, the increase in the sales amounting to 16 per cent. The result, however, has been far from satisfactory, though the company has done its full share of what business there was to do.

The volume, though slightly more than that of 1897, was not sufficiently large to admit of earning a dividend. With an increased business, which the company is equipped to do, it is fair to assume that reasonable profits can be earned.

The best methods available have been put into practice in the operation of the plant and the conduct of the company's business.

The bonded debt has been reduced $8,000 since the last report. The high credit of the company has been maintained. Its current obligations have been promptly met. Aside from its bonded and mortgage debt, it owes nothing except the accrued bills for the month ending Dec. 31, 1898.

Its available net surplus, made up as follows, amounts to $137,812.68:

Stone and supplies on hand	$ 51,211.91
Bills receivable, accounts receivable, and cash	102,827.93
Total	$154,039.84
Deduct current accounts payable for month of December	16,227.16
Leaving a balance of	$137,812.68

RECEIPTS.

From all sources		$467,315.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Labor and teaming	$249,580.11	
Rail and canal transportation	79,659.96	
Rents, interest, and discounts	12,067.19	
Taxes and other expenses	73,135.09	
Interest on bonded debt	27,400.00	
Interest on mortgage debt	2,760.00	444,522.35
Profit		$ 22,793.61

STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT.

Surplus Jan. 1, 1898	$52,594.02
Profits for year 1898	22,793.61
Surplus Jan. 1, 1899	$75,387.63

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JAN. 1, 1899.

Resources—	
Real estate and buildings	$2,218,698.63
Tools and machinery	384,896.82
Horses and wagons	27,017.80
Office furniture	3,011.70
Canal stock	90,450.00
Stone, merchandise, and stripping	78,711.91
Bills and accounts receivable and cash	102,827.93
Total	$2,905,614.79
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$2,250,000.00
Bonded debt	518,000.00
Mortgage debt	46,000.00
Accounts payable	16,227.16
Surplus	75,387.63
Total	$2,905,614.79

Range of prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.
West Chicago	95	95½	95
North Chicago	219¼	219½	219¼
Strawboard	32	32	32
Linseed common	25	25	24¼
Linseed preferred	74½	74¾	74¼
City railway	300	300	300
Biscuit common	54¾	55⅞	54¾
Biscuit preferred	106½	106½	106
South Side	77	77	77
Carbon common	27¼	31	27¼
Carbon preferred	85½	85½	85½
Match	149	150	149
Tin Plate common	38⅞	39¼	38⅞
Tin Plate preferred	95	95	95
Dock	68⅞	68⅞	68¾

Last prices: Diamond Match, 149; City railway, 300; Strawboard, 32; Canal and Dock, 68⅞; Western Stone, 50; Chicago Edison, 162; Biscuit common, 55½; Biscuit preferred, 106¼; West Chicago, 95¼; North Chicago, 219¼; Central Union, 41⅛; National Carbon common, 32¼; National Carbon preferred, 85; Lake, 18¼; Street's, 21; Linseed Oil common, 25; Linseed Oil preferred, 74⅛; South Side "L," 77; Tin common, 40; Tin preferred, 95; West Chicago consolidated 5s, 95¼; Lake income 5s, 31¼; Metropolitan receipts 5s, 74.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday were:

	Jan. 18.
New York	$250,757,986
Chicago	22,679,387
Boston	22,104,919
Philadelphia	17,036,496
St. Louis	5,261,093
Baltimore	5,174,447

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows:

Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, par bid; 25c premium asked.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $292,139,083; gold reserve, $231,994,205.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Further Sensational Advances in the Copper Shares Scored.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The market in Boston today got beyond the "boom" stage, expanding into a rampant condition. The continued rise in copper—the metal—serves as continual stimulus to the marking up of prices of shares. Today's prices were startling. Calumet and Hecla rose 25, to 675, by far the highest on record; Montana 5, to 283; Tamarack 10, to 208; Quincy 9, to 158; Osceola 2, to 86; Arcadian 2, to 70; Butte 2, to 87¼, closing at 86½; Isle Royale 1½, to 45; Old Dominion ¼, to 38; and Old Colony 1, to 18½@18¼. The others held steady, even firm, and in old stocks Cochiti gained ½, to 10, while Santa Ysabel lost ⅝, to 13¼. Santa Fe sold up to $1.15 on the curb; last week 30 cents was bid, and the week before it was unheard of, publicly. Utah was off ¼@23½. Even Washington Copper scored a rise today, from 1 to 2. Bell Telephone kept on upwards, rising 6 more, to 319, exceeding the high price record prior to this week by 20, the same having been made in 1883. Erie was ¾ lower, at 95; Chicago and West Michigan 5s gained ½, to 91; North Michigan 5s 1, to 82; Westinghouse lost 1¼, to 43½, with a rally to 44.

Swift & Co. stock sold at 100. Union Pacific closed ¾ up, at 46; Pullman was 1 lower, at 159; C., B. & Q. closed at 137⅝, against 132⅝ yesterday; United States Oil was ⅝ lower, at 38⅝. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s were up 1, at 94; Boston United Gas 5s rose 2¾, to 96½. At the clearing house balances between the banks loaned 2 per cent. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendencies of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: Business on the markets here was reduced today, but the tone was hard on the confident expectation that the bank rate will be reduced tomorrow to 3 per cent. Americans were dull early, but steady on realizations, except in Central Pacifics, which were again bought on rumors that the reorganization plan is ready. New York came strong, causing a sharp rally, and the close was at the best, especially in Atchison and Wabash issues. The latter's rise suggests here the comment that the boom has reached the end of the alphabet. London enthusiasm is much diminished. Coppers were buoyant. Tintos were 34⅝, the record. Anacondas hang at 6⅞ on stop limits. Money is unlendable. There is a slight demand for gold from the United States at 77s 9¼d bid. The week's influx was £149,000.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Closing—Consols for money, 111 5-16; do for the account, 111⅜. Canadian Pacific, 87¼; Erie, 15⅞; do 1st pfd, 40⅝; Illinois Central, 119; Northern Pacific pfd, 80⅝; St. Paul common, 128¾; New York Central, 128; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 11⅝; Union Pacific pfd, 75½; Atchison, 22¼; Louisville and Nashville, 68; Grand Trunk, 7⅞. Bar silver quiet, 27⅝d per ounce. Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 1⅞@2 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Business on the bourse today had a favorable disposition. Spanish 4s were undecided and subsequently relapsed on realizations. Rio Tintos rose unchecked, in sympathy with copper. De Beers mines were firm, and South African securities were strong on large London purchases.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—There was a quieter tendency on the boerse today and the market was easier. American securities were weaker on realizations in sympathy with the New York market. Spanish 4s were depressed.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 16	12,897	147	37,250	21,652
Tuesday, Jan. 17	2,242	934	34,050	17,826
Wednesday, Jan. 18	15,000	300	33,000	22,000
Totals	32,139	1,381	104,300	61,478
Same period last w'k	32,132	1,027	84,747	58,389
Same period 1898	36,499	899	100,696	50,970
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 16	2,543	51	2,815	1,302
Tuesday, Jan. 17	628	....	1,675	1,147
Wednesday, Jan. 18	3,500	50	1,300	1,500
Totals	6,671	101	6,290	3,949
Same period last w'k	6,958	33	9,704	8,219
Same period 1898	10,395	8	26,512	6,363

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Jan. 18	27,800	67,500	34,600
One week ago	24,600	65,900	24,300
One year ago	30,700	67,500	26,300
Week thus far	69,000	201,000	92,000
Same period last week	74,000	174,000	88,600
Same period 1898	79,000	182,000	77,000
Same period 1897	80,000	202,000	63,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 7,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 7,759 cattle, 32,029 hogs, and 18,184 sheep a week ago.

At the annual meeting of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company John B. Sherman was elected President and John A. Spoor Vice President. Directors were elected as follows: N. Thayer, Boston; John B. Sherman, Chicago; F. H. Winston, Chicago; A. H. Veeder, Chicago; P. A. Valentine, Chicago; John A. Spoor, Chicago; and James H. Ashby, Chicago. J. C. Denison was elected secretary and treasurer, James H. Ashby general superintendent, Dayton G. Gray assistant superintendent, Walter Doughty assistant secretary and treasurer, and Winston & Meagher general counsel.

Cattle—The choicest native cattle ruled steady, while common to fair steers generally sold 10c lower. Best cows and heifers ruled firm, with the commoner grades of butcher stock 5@10c lower. The quality was rather poor, with only three loads good enough to sell above $5.75. A load of 1,535-lb steers sold at $6.00; twenty 1,286-lb steers at $5.90; steers averaging 865@1,560 lbs, $3.90@5.75, bulk $4.75@5.50; fed Western steers, $3.90@5.55; native cows, $2.00@4.00; heifers, $2.85@4.75; bulls, $2.75@4.00; stags, $3.40@4.55; oxen, $3.00@4.10; calves, $4.00@6.85; and feeding cattle, $3.40@4.40. About 1,000 Texas cattle sold at steady prices. Distillery fed Texas, averaging 1,067@1,130 lbs, sold at $5.10@5.15; Missouri fed Texas, 882@1,250 lbs, $4.20@4.95; straight Texas steers, 949@1,006 lbs, $3.25@4.45, with 1,110@1,245-lb bulls at $3.00@3.25. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to extra beeves, 1,300@1,700 lbs	$5.75@6.25
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,300 lbs	4.70@5.60
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,300 lbs	4.05@5.00
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.00@5.65
Poor to choice fed Texas steers	3.60@5.25
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	4.00@4.90
Fair to good beef cows	2.80@3.60
Common to best canning cows	2.00@2.75
Calves, fair to fancy veal	5.75@6.90
Calves, plain to good heavy	3.50@5.25
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs	3.00@4.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,700 lbs	2.50@4.25

Hogs—The market opened strong to 5c higher, but closed weak, with part of the advance lost. Most of the droves of packers cost 2@4c more than Tuesday. Receipts were nearly 10,000 below expectations, and the quality was only fair, with a liberal proportion of medium weights among the arrivals. Shippers purchased less than 2,000. Some of the packers commenced buying early, while Armour and Swift held off until late. Sales ranged at $3.50@3.75, bulk $3.60@3.70; pigs, $3.00@3.50, bulk $3.35@3.45. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs	$3.67½@3.77½
Fair to choice heavy packing	3.60 @3.70
Selected butchers, 200@260	3.65 @3.75
Rough heavy packing	3.50 @3.55
Selected light, 145@195 lbs	3.55 @3.70
Common to choice light mixed	3.50 @3.65
Common to good 90@140-lb pigs	3.10 @3.50
Culls and poor stuff	1.00 @3.25

Sheep—The demand for sheep was active at strong prices. Natives sold at $2.75@4.20; Westerns, $3.00@4.10; California sheep, $3.40@3.55; Western ewes, $3.00@3.85. Lambs sold 10c lower at $3.75@5.00. Mexican sheep sold at $4.30; Mexican yearlings, $4.00; native yearlings, $4.20@4.50. Revised quotations follow:

Fair to common native wethers	$3.75@4.25
Common to good mixed natives	2.60@3.80
Common to prime Western muttons	2.90@4.20
Fair to fancy yearlings	3.90@4.60
Native lambs, choice to fancy	4.70@5.00
Native lambs, inferior to good	3.75@4.60
Fair to heavy Western lambs	4.50@5.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,837. Good to choice steers steady, others weak, closing 10c lower; bulls steady; cows steady to 10c lower; steers, $4.75@5.55; oxen and stags, $3.40@5.00; bulls, $3.25@4.00; choice fat do, $4.20@4.30; cows, $1.80@4.10. Cables firm. Exports, 471 cattle, 30 sheep, and 4,094 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,562. Choice veals weak, others steady. Poor to choice veals, $4.00@8.25; mainly $5.00@8.00; barn yard calves, $3.50@3.75; yearlings, $2.80@3.25; Southern calves, $3.62½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,386. Sheep in light supply and steady; lambs active and 10@15c higher. Sheep, medium to prime, $3.50@4.50; lambs, common to choice, $4.87½@5.65. Hogs—Receipts, 8,623; firmer, at $3.65@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,230 natives, 1,170 Texans. Best killing grades active, strong prices; common grades hardly as active, about steady prices; heavy native steers, $5.20@5.55; medium, $4.50@5.20; lights, $4.35@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.80; bulls, $2.80@3.65; canning stock, $2.00@2.80; Western steers, $3.75@5.00; Texans, $3.65@4.85. Hogs—Receipts, 15,630. Packers and shippers active buyers at steady to 5c higher prices; heavies, $3.60@3.70; mixed, $3.45@3.65; lights, $3.25@3.50; pigs, $3.10@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 3,920; good slaughtering flocks steady; common grades shade lower; lambs, $4.70@5.00; muttons, $3.40@4.10; feeding lambs, $3.25@3.75; feeding sheep, $3.00@3.55; stockers, $2.25@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200, including 1,400 Texans. Market steady for natives; with Texans strong and higher. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.85, bulk of sales $4.60@5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.00@5.35, bulk of sales $4.25@5.10; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.00@4.30, bulk of sales $3.20@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.15@4.35, bulk of sales $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50, bulk of heifers, $3.20@4.00, bulk of cows $3.20@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 10,400. Market strong to 5c higher; pigs and lights, $3.40@3.55; packers, $3.50@3.70; butchers', $3.65@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800. Market steady; native muttons, $3.25@5.35; lambs, $5.00@5.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; steady; native beef steers, $4.25@5.40; Western steers, $3.90@4.50; Texas steers, $3.50@4.20; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.15; canners, $2.30@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.40; calves, $4.00@4.75; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,600; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.45@3.50; light, $3.45@3.55; pigs, $3.00@3.45; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; native muttons, $3.80@4.25; Westerns, $3.60@4.00; stock, $2.60@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.60.

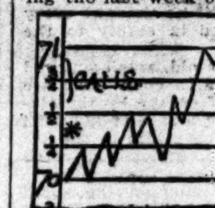
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,308; market steady on beef steers and 10c lower on cows and heifers; beef steers, $4.20@5.30; Texas steers, $3.40@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.90@4.25; canners, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,271; market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $3.52@3.70; medium, $3.50@3.57; light and light mixed, $3.42@3.55; pigs, $3.00@3.10. Sheep—Receipts, 258.

GRAIN MARKETS RALLY.

POINT IS REACHED WHERE A GENERAL DEMAND DEVELOPS.

Heavy Buying of May Wheat Around 70 Cents—Continental Markets Are All Weak—Sample Wheat Is in Much Better Demand—Country Offerings of Corn Are Small and Shipping Demand Good—Provisions Fall in Line with Grain.

A point was evidently reached in wheat yesterday where the general demand overbalanced the influence of the aggressive bear interest which has been developed during the last week of liquidating sales. The selling out of enormous holdings of long wheat has encouraged raiding operations in all the markets and wheat has been no exception. The indifference of Liverpool and a temporary falling off in the demand for cash wheat have been made the excuse for extreme bearishness on the part of a number of local concerns. Liverpool yesterday morning was not particularly weak considering the feeling here, but there was an almost immediate decline of May wheat to 70c, ⅝c below the close on Tuesday. At this price and just above an excellent demand from all directions developed. Every commission house on the floor apparently had resting orders to buy and there was prompt recovery. The wheat market seems to have reached a point where it is easier to start rallies than to force declines, just as corn did on Tuesday.



May wheat range.

Clearances of Wheat Heavy.

Primary receipts were 689,000 bu, 329,000 bu more than a year ago, but this was offset by clearances of 808,000 bu. The Northwest had 417 cars, against 459 last week and 335 last year. Local receipts were 184 cars, against 17 a year ago. Public and private warehouse stocks in Chicago are now 6,099,000 bu. The Bradstreet's statement of 1,322,000 bu increase in the available supply was rather out of line with general expectations, but was overlooked. A year ago the available supply decreased 1,931,000 bu. The difference between Liverpool and Chicago prices for May wheat does not change materially.

The heavy early selling of corn was led by Counselman. It was apparently without much regard to price, as May corn, after a dip to 36½c, promptly recovered. There are evidences of Wall street buying of corn, and the market was supported by Comstock, Champlin, and Pringle. In sympathy with wheat, May corn sold at 37c and closed at 36⅞c. The country acceptances of corn are said to be extremely light, while the shipping demand shows decided improvement. Liverpool was fractionally lower, but clearances were liberal. Local receipts were light at 337 cars. Public and private stocks of corn now amount to 12,487,000 bu. The available supply increase was 3,511,000 bu, against 2,287,000 bu the same period last year. On track and f. o. b. sales by sample were: No grade, 30¼@31½c; No. 4, 31@32⅝c; No. 3, 33¼@33½c; No. 3 yellow, 34@34¾c; No. 2 white, 36c; ears, 31@33c. Billed through: No grade, 29@31c; No. 4, 30⅝@32¾c; No. 3, 32@32½c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32¼c.

Provisions were dull, and there were early concessions to selling of pork which looked like raiding. The advance of 5c in the price of hogs at the yards had some influence. Local receipts were 35,000, with an estimate of the same number for today, and Western markets had 87,000 hogs, against 78,600 the same day last season. Shipments of meats were fair at 2,619,000 lbs, but lard shipments were only 665,000 lbs.

Fair Strength in Oats.

Oats were fractionally higher in all the deliveries at the close, although at times depressed a trifle through offerings by a local house which has been a free seller for several days. In the cash market there was considerable strength, 75,000 bu being sold for Eastern shipment. Exporters also made inquiries, but their bids were generally considered out of line. Receipts were light—175 cars—with 180 estimated for today. In detail the receipts were 404,500 bu as compared with 315,000 bu last year. Sample oats were in lighter supply and demand good. Prices ruled steady and closed rather firm. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 25c; No. 4 white, 28½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 3 white, 28@29½c; No. 2, 26⅝@28c; No. 2 white, 30@30¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 25⅝@28c; No. 4 white, 28@28½c; No. 3, 26¼@28¼c; No. 3 white, 28¼@29½c; No. 2, 26¼@26⅝c.

A better market existed for rye, prices being from ⅝@1c higher. There was an excellent demand for both cash and futures, with light receipts, only 10 cars. A feature of the day was the reported taking of 144,000 bu at New York for export, which fact had a decidedly firming influence on local values. No. 2 to go to store sold at 57c, while May ranged from 57⅝@58c, closing at the inside figure bid and the outside asked. Barley was in light supply, and a restricted business resulted as a consequence. Fancy kinds were firmer. Low grades were quotably 40@42c, and malting 44@52c. Timothy seed was in good demand for the few spot lots offered. Country lots good color but not clean were salable at $2.20@2.25, and a higher grade salable at $2.30@2.35, with some bright sold up to $2.50. Hulled dark seed about $2.15@2.20, and dirty rough lots $2.00@2.10, while poor was nominally lower, down to $1.50@1.75, inferior even below. Contract grade nominally $2.42½. February about $2.45, and March $2.50 bid and $2.55 asked. An easier tone ran through flaxseed, in which grain there was a dull market. Cash was ½c lower at $1.17½ for No. 1 Northwestern. May ranged from $1.16¾@1.17, closing at $1.16¾, sellers. Receipts, 19 cars; shipments, 6 cars. Hay was in fair demand and large offerings, receipts being 936 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 do, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50; not graded timothy, $7.00@7.75; choice prairie, $8.50@9.00; No. 1, $8.00; No. 3, $5.00. Bran sold slowly at $11.50 on track. Middlings were dull at $11.50 f. o. b.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The early selling of corn and oats yesterday was something which the trade could not understand. One prominent commission concern is credited with selling 3,000,000 bu or more of oats since Friday at practically the lowest prices obtainable. On the selling by this house yesterday May oats touched 27¼c.

Minneapolis mills are now practically running at full capacity, and this firmed up the Minneapolis market yesterday for cash wheat. No. 1 Northern on track brought May price.

St. Louis reported good orders from Southern mills for wheat at just a shade below the market and predicts that the demand will be good in a few days.

The privilege range was:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May puts	70⅛-½	70½-⅝	70⅛	70¼-⅝
May calls	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝-½

CORN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May puts	36¾-⅞	36¼-37	36¾-⅞	36⅞-37
May calls	37⅛	37¼	37-¼	37¼-¼

Room 35 in the Board of Trade Building, occupied a portion of last year by Joseph Leiter, has been rented, and will soon be occupied by Grier, Zeller & French, all of whom were intimately connected with the Leiter deal.

The North American warehouse "G," at the Union Stock-Yards, has been declared regular for the storage of pork until June 1 next.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 430 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 35,000.

According to Bradstreet's report the available supply of wheat east of the Rockies last week increased 522,000 bu. The stock in Europe and afloat increased 800,000 bu. Total world's available increased 1,322,000 bu, against 1,931,000 bu decrease last year. Corn east of the Rockies increased 3,511,000 bu, against 2,287,000 bu last year. Oats increased 943,000 bu, against 769,000 bu last year.

WHEAT.	Closed Tuesday	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 19, 1898.
January	67¼	......@......		67	91¼
May	70⅝	70 @ 71		70⅝	91¼
July	68⅝	68¼@	68⅞	68⅞	82⅜
CORN.					
January	34⅝	......@......		34⅝	26⅝
May	36⅝	36½@	37	36⅞	28⅜
July	37	36⅞@	37⅜	37¼	29⅝
OATS.					
January	26¼	......@......		26¼	22
May	27⅝	27¼@	27⅝	27⅝	23⅝
July	26	25⅝@	26⅛	26¼	22
MESS PORK.					
January	9.80	......@......		9.87½	9.40
May	10.05	10.00 @	10.15	10.12½	9.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
January	5.50	......@......		5.52½	4.62½
May	5.72½	5.70 @	5.77½	5.75	4.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
January	4.75	4.67½@	4.75	4.75	4.65
May	5.00	4.97½@	5.05	5.05	4.75
July	5.12½	......@......		5.15	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Red winter wheat	7	18	2	27
Red Spring wheat	..	2	2	4
Spring wheat	55	89	9	153
Corn	101	132	104	337
Oats	27	128	22	175
Rye	3	5	2	10
Barley	1	29	22	52
Totals	194	401	163	758

Inspected out: 78,600 bu spring wheat, 85,200 bu corn, 1,400 bu rye.

FARM PRODUCE ABOUT STEADY.

Conditions, However, Generally Slow, Owing to Lack of Demand.

Butter receipts are running slightly higher than last week and also slightly above the requirements of the trade. While not quotably lifeless the trade is as dull as it could well be. It is doubtful if retailers ever bought more sparingly at this season of the year. Pressing wants are the only ones supplied, and these are as light as they could possibly be. While the weather conditions are favorable to the potato trade, the demand for car lots is extremely limited. Dealers complain the retail trade is not taking hold of late, and, as a consequence, jobbing sales are checked. Prices remain steady. Eggs are holding steady at the advance which was influenced some by the snowstorm and cold weather. There were fewer eggs offered, and it was not so easy for buyers to purchase. A good demand existed, but buyers did not seem quite so anxious to purchase at the prices now asked as they were yesterday. Consumption has increased somewhat, which was stimulated some by the late decline and the good quality of eggs consumers were able to get, but it is feared that any material advance will cut off this consumption again, especially if cold storage eggs are again brought on the market in competition with fresh laid stock.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18@18½c; firsts, 16@17½c; seconds, 14@15c. Dairies: Extras, 16@17c; firsts, 15c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 9¼@9¾c; Young Americas, 10¼@11c; twins, 9½@10c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, 19@19½c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.00@6.50 per doz; partridge, $5.50@6.50 per doz; quail, $1.00@1.25 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.00 per doz; plover, golden, $1.50 per doz; rabbits, 60@90c per doz; squirrels, 25@40c per doz; venison, 8@9c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@8c per lb; chickens, 4@6c; geese, $5.00@5.50 per doz. Dressed: Turkeys, dry picked, 8@11c per lb; chickens, 7@8c; ducks, 6@7c; geese, 5@7c.

Roasting pigs—12@18 lbs weight, 75c@$1.00; fancy, $1.50.

Green fruits—Apples, fall, $2.00@2.50 per brl; good to fancy, No. 1, $3.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; lemons, Messina, $2.25@3.50; California, $2.25@2.50; grapes, Catawba, New York, $2.00@2.25 per crate; cranberries, fancy, Cape Cod, $5.00@5.25 per brl; common, $3.00@4.00; oranges, California navels, $2.25@2.50; seedlings, $1.75@2.25 per box; Floridas, $6.00@8.00.

Nuts—Chestnuts, $2.00@2.25 per bu; hckory, 75c@$1.75; black walnuts, 50c; butternuts, 50@60c; beechnuts, 6@7c per lb; hazel nuts, 3c per lb; pecans, 8@10c per lb.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $1.50@2.00 per doz; celery, Michigan, $1.25@1.75 per 5@7-doz case; home-grown, 10@15c per doz; cabbage, Holland, $1.50 per brl; potatoes, 30@35c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@2.25 per brl; hand-picked pea beans, new, $1.10; old, $1.08@1.09; cucumbers, $1.25@1.50 per doz; squash, Hubbard, $9.00@10.00 per ton; turnips, rutabagas, 25@30c per ½ bu; green peppers, $1.00@1.25 per 6-basket crate; parsnips, 75c per bu; radishes, 40@50c per doz; lettuce, Boston, fresh, $2.50@3.50 per 6-doz case.

Veal—50@60-lb weight, 4½@5¼c; 60@75-lb, 5¼@6½c; 75@100-lb, 7@8½c; 100@110-lb, 8½@9c.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

	—Receipts— 1899.	1898.	—Shipments— 1899.	1898.
Apples, brls	473	2,072	288	368
Beans, bu	4,782	1,363	715	797
Broomcorn, lbs	13,400	17,300	3,950	23,729
Butter, lbs	500,044	406,609	531,082	343,985
Cheese, lbs	298,135	121,844	122,340	96,610
D. Fruits, lbs	66,286	66,360	46,782	56,185
Eggs, pkgs	1,903	3,050	2,752	1,552
Game, pkgs	39	21	43	105
Hay, tons	936	1,287	....	30
Hides, lbs	423,335	407,325	382,617	162,708
Hops, lbs	18,360	58,081	....	44,079
Potatoes, bu	40,117	48,896	26,138	19,750
Poultry, lbs	201,541	191,585	134,715	179,884
Poultry, coops	116	284	201	80
Wool, lbs	29,207	24,565	46,027	108,759

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 15,658 brls; exports, 4,677 brls. Quiet with winter straights made a shade lower to sell. Rye steady; No. 2 Western, 65c f. o. b. afloat. Cornmeal steady. Barleymalt steady. Wheat—Receipts, 183,200 bu; exports, 47,411 bu. Spot firmer; No. 2 red, 80⅛@80⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive. Options opened weak in response to lower cables, but quickly disclosed signs of a rallying spirit. Scalpers found little success in fighting the advance and near the close turned vigorous buyers on large clearances, export development, and steadier late cables, closing our market firm at the top and ¼@⅜c above last night. March, 78@78¼c; closed, 78¼c; May, 74⅝@75¼c; closed, 75¼c. Corn Receipts, 52,650; exports, 49,475 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 43⅛@43⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Options weak in its earlier actions on cable news and liquidation, but subsequently followed wheat and experienced a sharp rally, with shorts good buyers. Closed firm at ¼c net advance. May, 41⅛@41⅝c; closed, 41⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 39,600 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 33½c; No. 2 white, 35½c. Options dull. Hops steady. Hides firm. Wool firm. Tallow quiet. Cottonseed oil firm; prime crude, 19c; do yellow, 23@23½c. Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4½@7c; Japan, 5@5½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 32@37c.

Coffee options opened steady at unchanged prices; ruled inactive and featureless; buying checked by heavy visible supply, smaller warehouse deliveries, and apathy of spot buyers; selling checked by cessation of decline in European markets, firmness and smaller receipts at Rio and Santos, and bullish speculation in other markets. Closed quiet, net unchanged. Sales, 5,000 bags, including March, 5.55c; May, 5.70c; July, 5.75c; September, 5.70c; October, 5.95c. Spot coffee, Rio dull and easy; No. 7 invoice, 6½c; No. 7 jobbing, 7c. Mild quiet, but about steady.

Sugar—Raw dull, barely steady. Fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c. Refined quiet.

The market for cotton futures seems to have contracted some of the bullish fever prevailing in the stock market, prices today advancing 12 points, with trading on a larger scale than has been noted in some time. The bulls were energetic throughout the day, being supported by bullish news from nearly all quarters and Liverpool in particular. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the day's developments was the marked increase in speculative interest on the part of the outside public. An advance of ⅛c in spot cotton to 6⅛c for middling, the highest price touched thus far this season, was a factor of no small importance in sustaining the late market. Futures closed firm; January, 5.78c; February, 5.77c; March, 5.79c; April, 5.82c; May, 5.82c; June, 5.78c; July, 5.89c; August, 5.92c; September, 5.84c; October, 5.84c; November, 5.84c; December, 5.86c. Spot closed steady at an advance of ⅛c; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling gulf, 6⅜c; sales, 520 bales.

California dried fruits—Steady. Evaporated apples—Common, 7@8c; prime wire tray, 8⅝c; choice, 9@9½c; fancy, 10c. Prunes—3½@10c. Apricots—Royal, 11@14c; Moor Park, 13@17c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 9@11c; peeled, 21@23c.

Butter—Receipts, 7,143 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 14@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 12@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,170 pkgs; steady; large white, 10¼c; small white, 11@11¼c; large colored, 10¼c; small colored, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,426 pkgs; weak; Western, 18½c; Southern, 20c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 18.—The wheat market opened strong and the market at once showed increased strength. May opened at 67⅞c to 67¾c, then to 68¼c, closing strong at 68⅜c, and July closed at 69¼@69⅜c. Cash wheat was in good demand in spite of dullness in flour. Millers were free buyers of all offered, and standard grade sold closer to May than yesterday. A feature of the market today was the improvement in demand for wheat to arrive, milling firms taking about all offered. No. 1 Northern, 67¾@68¼c; No. 1, to arrive, 67⅝@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾@66c, and to arrive at the same price; No. 3, 60@64c. Flour—Dull and unchanged. Bran—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Options fractionally higher; spot higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 73½c; track, 74c; January, 74¼c asked; May, 75c bid; July, 67⅝c bid; No. 1 hard, 67c. Corn—Options fractionally higher; spot steady; No. 2, cash, 35c bid; January, 35⅝c; May, 35¼c asked; July, 35½c bid. Oats—Steady for options, with spot firm; No. 2, cash, 28¼, track 28⅝c; January, 28¼c; May, 28¼c bid; July, 25¼c bid; No. 2 white, 30c. Rye—Firm, 56c. Flaxseed—Lower, $1.10¼. Prime timothy seed—Nominal. Corn meal, $1.75@1.80.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; January, 69¼c; May, 71⅛c; July, 72c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67⅝c; January, 67¼c; May, 69⅞c; July, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅞c; No. 3 spring, 60c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c. Oats, 28½@29¼c. Rye, 55½c. Barley, 39½@42c. Flax—Cash, $1.14¾; January, $1.14¼; May, $1.17¼. Corn—33⅞c; May, 35⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 112,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,200 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Fairly active, firm; No. 2 hard, 64½@65½c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 2 spring, 63c. Corn—Weak; fairly active; No. 2 mixed, 32⅜@32½c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 white, 29c. Rye—No. 2, 53c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $7.25@7.75; prairie, $7.00@7.25. Receipts—Wheat, 52,800 bu; corn, 22,700 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 67,200 bu; corn, 7,100 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing; unchanged. Resin—Steady; 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine—Quiet; $1.35 and $2.40. Tar—Firm; $1.10.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 18.—Corn—Slow, easier; No. 2, 34½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 3, 27½@27¾c. Whisky—Firm, on the basis of $1.27 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—Spirits turpentine—Firm; 41½c. Resin—Firm and unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Futures closed steady; March, 5s 9¾d; May, 5s 8d; spot easy; No. 2 red Western winter, 6s 3½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed old, 3s 10d; January steady, 3s 9⅝d; March steady, 3s 7⅝d; May steady, 3s 7½d.

Provisions—Cheese—American finest white and colored, 49s. Bacon—Dull, 27s 6d; short clear backs dull, 27s 6d; clear bellies easy, 33s.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices steady; American middling, 3¼d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export, and included 1,200 American. Receipts, 14,000 bales, including 13,100 American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed firm. American middling, l. m. c., January, 3 6-64@3 7-64d sellers; January and February, 3 6-64@3 7-64d sellers; February and March, 3 6-64@3 7-64d buyers; March and April, 3 7-64@3 8-64d buyers; April and May 3 8-64@3 9-64d buyers; May and June 3 9-64@3 10-64d buyers; June and July, 3 10-64@3 11-64d buyers; July and August, 3 11-64@3 12-64d buyers; August and September, 3 12-64d buyers; September and October, 3 12-64@3 13-64d sellers; October and November, 3 12-64@3 13-64d buyers; November and December, 3 13-64d sellers.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Dry goods—The spot demand for cottons has been moderate today in all departments. Mail orders show some improvement. Staple brown and bleached cottons firm and full prices well maintained. Coarse colored cottons quiet at previous prices. Prints firm and against buyers. Ginghams steady. White goods tending upward. Men's woolens quiet and irregular. Dress goods improving. Silks show upward tendency. Print cloths quiet but firm at previous prices.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

DRUG IMPORTERS ENCOURAGED, WHILE EXPORTERS FEEL BLUE.

Competition, the Latter Say, Has Left Practically Nothing in the Business, and Even This Is Absorbed by Houses Not Exclusively in Drug Lines—Borax Trust, Which Takes In About All the Leading Producers, Practically Completed.

Drug lines are taking on a more active appearance and importers and manufacturers are taking care of a rather better than reasonable business. Jobbing factors report an unusually good demand, and in local trade circles January thus far is reported as having broken the record in point of sales.

Borax, in which a "trust" is generally admitted as being about perfected, continues firm on a basis of 7¼c in car loads. This new combination will include all the important companies which are producers of borax and acid. It includes the owners of the main deposits of borax and extends through the United States, England, France, and South America. Announcement will be made in London of the details of the new company, which will be known as the Borax Consolidated, limited.

The leading constituent companies are the Pacific Borax and Red Wood Chemical company, the Borax company of England, the Societe Lyonnaise of France, and the various South American companies, which are chiefly engaged in supplying the raw material to European refiners. There will be seven companies in the combination. Under the plan proposed the capital stock will amount to $7,000,000, and there will be an issue of $5,000,000 of bonds. In this country there had already been a combination of the two chief companies—the Pacific and the Red Wood—which control the California deposits. The Red Wood was originally an English concern. The California output of borax ten years ago was 10,000,000 lbs, but the figures have annually been growing larger with the importance of the industry and the increased use of borax in the mechanical arts. There are, in fact, few of the heavier manufacturing lines which do not find use for some of the direct or by-product of the mines.

Drug exporters, especially those located in Eastern cities, are inclined to take a much more gloomy view of the trade situation than are the importers. A member of one of the larger exporting houses is quoted as saying:

"The drug export business has had the profit cut out of it and we are paying little attention to it now. There is more profit at home. Drug exporting is anybody's business nowadays, and grocery houses and other people will take it for 1 or 2 per cent. I don't see how they do it at that profit. It is certain that we haven't any interest in it when it is cut to that basis. Home conditions are improving, but competition among exporters is cut-throat, and is getting more bitter every day.

"Except in some few articles produced only by America the profit in drug exporting is almost nothing and I see nothing ahead that promises any improvement. Business in 1898 was not much better than in 1897, and 1899 will probably be about the same. I think it is a question of manufactures, rather than of competition between the exporters. Foreign manufacturers can cut under American prices on drugs produced in foreign countries, but conditions are better and easier in the case of products that are distinctly American, such as spermaceti, senega root, golden seal root, and oil of peppermint. In the case of spermaceti I think it probable that exports may increase, but beyond the drugs of which we practically control production we cannot look for any increase in foreign business."

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	10	Ontario	600
Crown Point	10	Ophir	45
Con. Cal. & Va.	120	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver	150
Gould & Currie	24	Do pfd	450
Hale & Norcross	10	Sierra Nevada	68
Homestake	5000	Standard	200
Iron Silver	79	Union Con.	30
Mexican	28	Yellow Jacket	12

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Mining stocks:

Allouez Mining Co.	6¾	Quincy	158
Atlantic	32½	Tamarack	206
Boston & Mont.	282	Wolverines	37⅝
Butte & Boston	86½	Parrott	37
Calumet & Hecla	670	Adventure	9⅝
Centennial	33⅝	Humboldt	2½
Franklin	22¼	Union Land	9½
Osceola	85½		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	4	Hale & Norcross	8
Alpha Con.	2	Justice	9
Andes	4	Kentuck Con.	8
Belcher	16	Mexican	30
Benton Con.	4	Occidental Con.	26
Best & Belcher	36	Ophir	49
Bullion	2	Overman	5
Caledonia	20	Potosi	14
Challenge Con.	11	Savage	8
Chollar	11	Sierra Nevada	63
Confidence	55	Standard	195
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Union Con.	30
Crown Point	10	Utah Con.	9
Eureka Con.	30	Yellow Jacket	11
Gould & Currie	25		

Changes in Available Supplies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 522,000 bu. Liverpool Corn Trade News: Afloat for and in Europe, increase, 89,000 bu. Total supply, increase, 1,322,000 bu.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 3,511,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 943,000 bu.

Among the more important increases reported to Bradstreet's, not given in the official visible supply statement, are the gains of 340,000 bu at Chicago private elevators, 213,000 bu at Fort William, Keewatin, and Port Arthur, Ont.; 197,000 bu at Milwaukee private elevators, 152,000 bu at Galveston, and 50,000 bu at Winnipeg. The principal decreases are those of 35,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators, 186,000 bu at New Orleans, 148,000 bu at Newport News, and 140,000 bu at outside points in Manitoba.

The aggregate stocks of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., show a gain of 100,000 bu for the week.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 18.—Credit balances, $1.16. Certificate market—No bids, offers, or sales. Runs, 97,749; shipments, 65,065.

BENJAMIN I. GREENEBAUM FAILS

Petition in Bankruptcy Declares His Liabilities Are $566,000 and His Assets About $200.

Benjamin I. Greenebaum, a building contractor, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday, with $566,000 liabilities and assets consisting only of a few personal effects of the value of $200. The petitioner declares $452,621 of his debts is secured, $62,427 unsecured, and $44,069 is for liability as indorser. Mr. Greenebaum was President of the Galena Trust and Safety Vault company, which has been in the hands of the receiver for several years, and was Secretary of the firm of Michael Greenebaum Sons company, 134 Monroe street. The filing of the petition is said to have been necessitated by the failure of several large enterprises in which Mr. Greenebaum had placed much of his money. Among the largest creditors holding securities are:

J. H. Webster of Cleveland, $132,667, to whom was assigned all the petitioner's interest in the Greenebaum corporation on a guaranty to hold him free from loss on account of cash advanced by Webster.
H. A. Beidler, $14,040, money borrowed.
Variety Iron works, Cleveland, $67,000.
Guardian Trust company, Cleveland, $10,000.
Fidelity Construction company, $19,824.
Max Frank, $10,000.
Empire Fireproofing company, $16,310.
State National Bank of Cleveland, $30,000.
Fort Dearborn National Bank, $23,490.

Most of the securities held by these creditors are bonds of the Galena Trust and Safety Vault company, which are said to be worthless. The firm of M. Greenebaum Sons Co is an unsecured creditor for $49,800, as liability on unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock. Mr. Greenebaum declares he is also liable as indorser with the other members of the firm on four notes aggregating $10,519 in favor of J. T. Cook. The other members of the firm are said not be affected by the filing of the petition of Benjamin Greenebaum.

FOR RENT.
NOS. 173-175 ADAMS STREET
Building recently occupied by the General Electric Company....
Five floors and basement, 54,000 square feet; passenger and freight elevators. Will rent entire building to one party at a very low rate, or will rent floors separately.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 94 Clark-st.

FOR RENT.
N. W. Cor. Clark & Monroe-sts.
Store and Basement, 45x80.
Will Divide to Suit Tenants... ARTHUR G. SHYDACKER, 636 Rialto Bldg.

CITY BONDS.
WE OWN AND OFFER
City of Chicago, Illinois....4's
City of Joliet, Illinois....5's
City of Atlanta, Georgia....5's
City of St. Louis, Missouri....4's
City of Camden, N. J....4's
City of Jersey City, N. J....5's
City of Atlantic City, N. J....5's
City of New York, N. Y....3's
City of New York, N. Y....3½'s
City of Rochester, N. Y....7's
City of Brooklyn, N. Y....7's
City of Cincinnati, Ohio....7.30's
City of Grove City, Pa....4's
City of Dallas, Texas....5's
City of Houston, Texas....5's
City of Sherman, Texas....5's
City of Palestine, Texas....5's
City of Spokane, Washington....6's
City of Tacoma, Washington....6's
City of Belfast, Maine....4's
Particulars on application.
As usual, we offer the most attractive line of investment bonds the market affords.
Farson, Leach & Co.
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

To the Holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY
A majority of the preferred and common stock of the American Steel and Wire Company having been deposited with us under an agreement dated Jan. 5, 1899, between John W. Gates and Isaac L. Ellwood and Frederick P. Voorhees, and said agreement having thereby become operative, the time for depositing certificates of said stock under said agreement has been extended to and including the 25th day of January, 1899. All stock certificates to be deposited must be duly indorsed in blank for transfer under said agreement with proper revenue stamps affixed.
New York certificates are to be presented at the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., 21 Broad street, New York. Chicago certificates are to be presented at the office of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, who will issue certificates of deposit therefor on our behalf.
J. & W. Seligman & Co., DEPOSITARY.
New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$65,000
Jackson, Michigan
5 Per Cent Bonds
Maturing November 15, 1907. Interest payable May and November in New York.
Jackson, a substantial manufacturing and railroad center, seventy-five miles west of Detroit, is a city of about 25,000 population and the county seat of Jackson County.
Price of this and other attractive issues on application.
N. W. Harris & Co.,
BANKERS,
204 Dearborn-st., Chicago
(Marquette Building).
BOSTON. NEW YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Kozminski & Company, has this day been dissolved by limitation.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
DAVID S. GREENEBAUM.
Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1899.
The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of Kozminski & Yondorf, as successors to the firm of Kozminski & Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general mortgage, loan and investment business at the premises heretofore occupied by the firm of Kozminski & Company, No. 73 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
As heretofore, the interests of all clients of the old firm will receive the most careful attention.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
SIMON YONDORF.
Chicago, Illinois, January 16th, 1899.

KOZMINSKI & YONDORF.
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
COLLATERAL LOANS.
73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ..TODAY..
CENTRAL 4s, OTHER 5s & 6s.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
184 DEARBORN STREET.

DON'T TRAVEL—TELEPHONE.
The average talk by telephone in the Chicago Exchange passes over a little more than three and one-half miles of wire. As there are now 220,000 of these talks every day, it will be seen that the amount of wire involved daily is upward of 770,000 miles, or enough to reach around the earth more than thirty times. To do the same work by messengers would require 78,000 men, traveling upward of ten miles per day each.

"GLOBE" Filing Devices and All Styles of Office DESKS
226-228 WABASH-AV.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, Adams street and Michigan avenue, on Friday, February 10th, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Thursday, January 19th, and will reopen Saturday, February 11th, 1899. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

MAY CITE M'GANN FOR CONTEMPT.

Fails to Recognize Brentanos Injunction Not to Dismiss J. S. Sheahan.

COUNTY BUDGET ITEMS.

Real Estate Board's Revenue Committee Warns Against "Tax-Fixers."

PROTEST FOR MORE ROOM.

Commissioner McGann may be called before Judge Brentano this morning and asked to give reasons why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Yesterday morning John S. Miller, attorney for J. S. Sheahan, who claims to be still Superintendent of the Special Assessment bureau in spite of his letter of dismissal from Commissioner McGann, secured from Judge Brentano a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works from dismissing Mr. Sheahan from the office. Notice was served on both defendants. Mr. Sheahan appeared at his office on time to perform the duties of his place.

Later in the day Commissioner McGann came into the office and seeing Mr. Sheahan back of the railing ordered him out and was obeyed. This was taken to have been a violation of the injunction, and Attorney Miller informed Commissioner McGann over the telephone he had been guilty of contempt of court and he would decide this morning whether he would have him cited for it.

Mayor Harrison referred the case to Acting Corporation Counsel Browning, who said he would have to have time to look into it before giving an opinion. Commissioner McGann was considerably disturbed over the situation last evening.

"All there is to it," he said finally, "is, if it is decided Sheahan is a civil service man I will prefer charges against him and seek his removal in that way."

The Civil Service commission gave Mr. McGann authority during the day to appoint John A. May to the place under the sixty-day rule.

Protest for Better Procedure.

Robert C. Givens of the Public Service committee of the Real Estate board was at the meeting of the Board of Local Improvements at the City Hall in the afternoon. A motion was passed by the throng for a mass-meeting of property-owners to demand better facilities for the people who attend the hearings of the board. Regarding the matter Mr. Givins said:

"At the mass-meeting it will be demanded that a suitable place of hearing be had, so the people's wishes can be made known. Eighty-three different assessments were called, and about half a minute allowed for the discussion of each. Every one present agreed that this kind of meeting does not give the property-owners a fair chance. There should be ample time for those who attend to state their objections, and they should be seated, so they can readily hear what is said."

Notice of the public meeting will be announced next Sunday. Mr. Givins was requested to act as chairman.

The street pavement improvements approved were:

Campbell avenue, between Harrison and Polk, cedar.
Chicago avenue, between Milwaukee and Ashland, cedar.
Clybourn avenue, between Division and North avenue, brick.
Elm street, between Wells and State, asphalt.
Halsted street, between Lake and Chicago avenue, brick.
Mather street, between Desplaines and Halsted, brick.
North avenue, between Clark and La Salle, brick.

Alderman Math is threatening to attempt to procure a Council order stopping work on the South Side intercepting sewer unless it is agreed it be enlarged and extended to Seventy-ninth street, so as to take care of the sewers draining the Calumet territory in the south part of the Thirty-fourth Ward. He said he would make one more appeal to Commissioner McGann, and, if that failed, take his fight into the Council.

Warned Against "Tax-Fixers."

Information received by the Revenue committee of the Real Estate board that some old go-betweens of former Township Assessors have been visiting property-owners with propositions to reduce their assessments for them under the new revenue law, has caused the committee to send out a notice warning taxpayers against dealing with these self-asserted agents. The notice reads:

To the Taxpayers of Chicago and Cook County: It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, the Revenue committee of the Chicago Real Estate board, that several owners of large properties have been approached by certain parties offering to "fix" their taxes for a consideration.

The new revenue law, enacted largely at the instance of the Chicago Real Estate board, was intended, among other things, to defeat and utterly prevent such nefarious practices.

The Board of Assessors and Board of Review recently elected were thoroughly canvassed by the Revenue Law Campaign committee, and, after a most scrutinizing investigation of the record of each individual, they were, among others, indorsed by said campaign committee.

We therefore have perfect confidence that any such emissaries are acting without their knowledge, and that they are ready to condemn such practices. If the names of such emissaries are presented to these officers the matter will be ferreted to the utmost.

Your attention is called to the provision in the new law by which the Board of Review has it within its power to review all assessments, whether requested by property-owners to do so or not, to increase or reduce them, as in its judgment seems best; therefore, no arrangement made with these "tax fixers" can be of any advantage.

We urge all good citizens to coöperate in the enforcement of the new revenue law, which, if properly executed, as we believe it will be, by the present officers, will bring about fair and just taxation, equitably distributed upon all classes of property.

The notice is signed by the Revenue committee, as follows:

George Birkhoff Jr., Wyllys W. Baird,
A. E. G. Goodridge, Dunlap Smith.

City Clerk Loeffler's office was put under civil service rules yesterday and Edward Ehrhorn, a Republican who passed at the head of the list, was made chief clerk. Wyatt McGaffy, the Council reading clerk, and Philip Klein, license clerk, were retained as holdovers.

Items in County Budget.

Deputy Controller Monaghan made up his estimates for the county appropriation bill. He had to meet a loss of revenue over last year of $79,248 and increased expense on account of the revenue law of $300,000. On the other hand he estimated an increase from the fee offices of $300,000, and cut down the appropriation for the Election Commissioners' office $88,500.

All salaries remain the same, save that that of the Superintendent of Public Service, D. D. Healy, is increased from $4,000 to $5,000 and that of the Assistant County Agent from $1,500 to $1,800. The salaries of the members of the Board of Review are fixed at $7,000 and of their chief clerk at $6,000. The recommendation is the members of the Board of Assessors receive $5,000 a year and their chief clerk $3,500. The detailed recommendations in the budget are as follows:

	Salaries.	Supplies.
Hospital and detention hospital	$106,448	$150,000
County institutions at Dunning	116,352	220,000
County agent	28,200	110,000
Sheriff	257,100	7,000
Custodian Court-House	58,720	25,000
Custodian Criminal Court	40,560	12,000
Superintendent Public Service	16,540	3,000
County board and clerks	52,980	......
Controller	16,340	4,000
State's Attorney	49,500	1,500
County Attorney	9,700	1,000
County Superintendent of Schools	4,900	3,000
Clerk Criminal Court	47,250	2,500
Election Commissioners, for election purposes	36,500	......
Civil Service commission	4,500	500
County Clerk	181,624	13,000
County Treasurer	210,670	7,000
Recorder	158,000	8,000
Clerk Circuit Court	75,000	6,000
Clerk Superior Court	57,000	5,500
Clerk Probate Court	66,170	4,000
Coroner	26,900	1,000
Jury Commissioners	14,400	2,500
Board of Assessors	225,775	50,000
Board of Review	37,000	10,000

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Chicago-New York Passenger Rate War Deemed Likely — Withdrawals from Association Sheet.

Considerable stir was caused yesterday in railway circles here by the following notice issued by Secretary H. P. Bronson of the Chicago Railway association to the members who are parties to the passenger rate sheet:

For your information I desire to advise you that I have at the request of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroads eliminated the names of these lines from rate sheet 236, which will take effect Feb. 1, 1899.

The Chicago Railroad association is an organization for the compilation of passenger rate sheets on which the rates over all the lines centering in this city are quoted. The elimination of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central roads from the new rate sheet is taken as a sure indication these roads mean to place themselves in a position to open up the long expected fight against differential rates. The General Passenger Agents of these roads declined to make an explanation of their withdrawal from the rate sheet. "You can draw your own conclusions," said one of them.

An independent rate sheet will be issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Central roads on Feb. 1, and it is announced the present standard rate of $20 from Chicago to New York will be quoted. It is understood, however, the rate will be changed to $18 if the differential lines, after having been given fair warning, do not advance their rates to the $20 basis. General Passenger Agent Daniels of the New York Central has been agitating this matter for some time and has urged drastic measures against the differential lines if they do not voluntarily relinquish the advantage they now enjoy over the standard lines. It is not believed the matter can be adjusted without a serious rate war between the Chicago-New York roads.

Burlington officials here disclaim any knowledge of the rumor telegraphed from Boston that the Pennsylvania railroad company is trying to secure control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Railroad officials here do not think such a thing is contemplated, as no advantage could be gained by either company by amalgamating their properties. Both roads run into the same depot here and close traffic relations have always existed between the two companies. The big advance in Burlington stock during the last two days is believed to be the foundation for the rumor. This advance is said to have been due to the adoption of a most favorable refunding plan.

A meeting of considerable importance to railway managers is to be held at Buffalo to organize an American Railway Maintenance-of-Way association. A committee consisting of some of the ablest chief engineers of American railways has just been chosen by Chairman Augustus Torrey of the Michigan Central to formulate a constitution and bylaws for the proposed association. The committee is:

J. F. Wallace, Illinois Central.
P. A. Peterson, Canadian Pacific.
Thomas Rodd, Pennsylvania lines.
C. H. Hudson, Southern railway.
W. G. Curtis, Southern Pacific.
L. C. Fritch, Baltimore and Ohio.

General Railway Notes.

The Illinois Central yesterday declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable on March 1. Books close on Jan. 31 and reopen on Feb. 23.

Barrett's Mexican excursion by special car through to the City of Mexico will leave Chicago via the Wabash railway at 11 a. m. today. A party of twenty-five or thirty persons will go from here, and be joined by others en route from St. Louis south.

Frank Janes, formerly division freight agent of the Pennsylvania company at Toledo, O., and subsequently President of the Central Coal and Coke company at Columbus, has been appointed traffic manager of the American Linseed company, with office in Chicago.

The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific, owned by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, but operated by the Minneapolis and St. Louis, has been purchased by the latter. An issue of $5,000,000 4 per cent bonds has been made to keep up the road, and has been already disposed of to a syndicate.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association lines for the following occasions: Illinois Master Plumbers' association, Decatur, Ill., Jan. 24 and 25, from points in Illinois; Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois, Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 7 to 9, from points in Illinois; Department of Superintendence, National Education association, Columus, O., Feb. 21 to 23, from all points in Central Passenger association territory.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Kavanagh—9563—Chgo. Ornamental Iron Co. vs. W. H. Dawmn et al.; on ver., $1,111.50; sat.

Judge Tuthill—190718—Chas. C. Stewart vs. Alex. H. Lowden; by deflt., $744.41.—15513—Met. Nat. Bk. vs. Sarah E. Bernhart et al.; by deflt., $211.53.

Judge Garver—190533—O. S. Richardson vs. Thos. Scott; by deflt., $1,925.45.—190435—Cal. Nat. Bk. vs. Jos. Przyborski; by deflt., $1,283.25.—190552—Jos. L. Friedman vs. E. B. Fairfield; by deflt., $955.83.—182958—Thos. B. Morgan vs. John S. Thomas; by deflt., $339.80.

Judge Dunne—190263—Henry Denninger vs. Wm. J. Richardson; by deflt., $300.—19008—Modeste Lenze vs. Ernsy Heldmair; on ans., $109.88.

Judge Hanecy—191719—Searle & Herth vs. Otha W. F. Snyder; by deflt., $338.16.

Judge Gibbons—192046—Benny Vileta vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on ver., $1,000; sat.—157161—John Gillespie vs. George Jackson; on ver., $337.54.—191053—Wm. H. Baker vs. Asa S. Hathaway; by deflt., $521.27.

Judge Smith—150487—Chgo. Stove Wks. vs. Jos. Grieswold; on ver., $200.

Judge Neely—173577—Henney Buggy Co. vs. Wm. M. Gregware et al.; by deflt., $2,279.97.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—2897—Struckmeyer vs. Rumpke; dec.—5649—Voltz vs. Hammel; dec.—6557—Goldberg vs. Caspers; dec. sale.—6643—Wollbach vs. Calkins; dec. sale.—3109—Ladd vs. Lewis; dec.

Judge Ball—5994—Mallory vs. Mallory; dec. sale.—6896—Whitney vs. Whitney; dec.

Judge Hanecy—5759—Suddard vs. Lopinka; def. dec.—5140—Same vs. Cogswell; same.—5917—Same vs. Lund; same.—4432—Same vs. Blake; same.—5734—Same vs. Isackson; same.—5781—Same vs. Woodville; same.

Judge Tuthill—5070—Elliott vs. Elliott; dec. div.—3124—Metzener vs. Metzener; same.

Judge Garver—187905—Levi vs. Levi; dec. div.

Judge Dunne—187945—Brooks vs. Brooks; dec.

Judge Gibbons—6080—Howley vs. Howley; dec. div.

Judge Smith—4866—Goddard vs. Talbott; dec. sale.

Judge Neely—3105—Stone vs. Stone; dec.—188761—Taylor vs. Taylor; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—412—Thomas Dillon, liabilities, $3,000; assets, $1,500; Allen & Blake, attorneys.

413—John Schwarz, liabilities, $6,700; assets, $3,500; Bangs, Wood & Bangs, attorneys.

414—Benjamin I. Greenebaum, liabilities $556,000; no assets; Newman, Northrup & Levison, attorneys.

415—Theodore H. Brauns, liabilities, $1,900; no assets; Joseph V. Crane, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stough—No announcement.

Judge Kavanagh—2341, 9499, 9502, 9372, 8410.

Judge Brentano—315, 4775, 4911, 3491, 4951, 381 on hearing.

Judge Garver—2489, 1053, 2024, 2445, 2612, 2623, 2682, 2694, 2705, 2712, 2749, 2771.

Judge Chytraus—8226, 1493, 1501, 1878, 1965, 749, 2092, 2100, 2101, 2103, 2202, 2203, 2209, 2317, 2221, 2325, 1184, 1287. 1853 on trial, and 12407 at 2 p. m.

Judge Holdom—2028, 885, 2030, 1964, 12279, 5332, 1143, 2144, 2162, 2163, 2166, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2267, 2028 on trial.

Judge Ball—Contested motions.

Judge Tuley—45, 111, 144, 155, 166, 177, 188, 199, 221, 243, 254, 287, 298, 320, 331, 342, 352, 362, 384, 417.

Judge Hutchinson—1953, 13595, 1959, 1829, 2200, 2293, 2295, 2319, 2320, 2462, 1379, 2195, 2463, 2465, 2466. 2191 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—2463, 3485, 1800, 3217, 3638, 3649, 3694, 3717, 3773, 3828, 3928, 3961, 3975, 3539, 3660, 2424, 3529, 1756. 2100 on trial.

Judge Clifford—2840, 2918, 2974, 3054, 3076, 3087, 3098, 3109, 3120, 3142. 1859 on trial.

Judge Neely—No announcement.

Judge Smith—3048, 3081, 3103, 3114, 3125, 3147, 3157, 3169, 3191, 3214.

Judge Willis—3655, 1134, 3567, 6201, 2218, 4694, 4971, 5810, 2117, 5645, 5967, 1617, 6234, 6656, 6678, 6689, 6711, 6744, 6755, 6777.

Judge Baker—4832, 4613, 5585, 5596, 5607, 5540, 4944, 5331, 4448, 4733, 5032, 5043, 5129, 4988. 4063 on trial.

Judge Hanecy—6463, 190892, 6688, 6776, 6864, 6886, 6930, 6941, 6962, 6975, 6979, 6986, 997, 4792. 6655 on trial.

Judge Dunne—16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 27, 21, 23, 19, from December calendar, and law Nos. 907, 216 on trial.

Judge Gibbons—1974, 2186, 2230, 2241, 2285, 2308, 2330, 189908, 191295.

Judge Chetlain—761, 2137, 2240, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2252, 2253, 2359, 2360, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2376, 2380, 2381, 2385, 2386.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and Nos. in re Centaur Mfg. Co., 17714, 15206, 17186, 17741.

Judge Johnson—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House—17052, 15214, 16885, 15902, 17031, 13741, 16390, 16111, 17022, 16934, 17043, 17041 on hearing.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—34, 2565, 2564, 2572, 2573, 2558.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—2528, 2583, 2585, 2586, 2702, 2450, 2557.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 8—Call not extended.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—23981 on trial.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—23567 on trial.

Judge Grosscup—United States District Court—Motions on course.

Two telephones, with ½ mile wire, $12. Farr Tel. Co., 575 Dearborn street, Chicago.

EAGER TO BE JUSTICES.

MANY FILE APPLICATIONS WITH THE JUDGES' COMMITTEE.

Cook County Jurists Invite the Public and the Bar Association to Give Them Information to Aid in the Selection—Want Objects to Appear—Determined to Eradicate Evils—How Men Will Be Picked—List of Names Sent In.

The twenty-eight Judges in Cook County are going out on the housetops this year in selecting the fifty justices of the peace for the next four years. The demands for a purification of the justice courts have been met by the Judges with a determination to place the blame for improper selections on the people. Hitherto the Judges have received applications in chambers and in February have met and quietly selected names for submission to the Governor. No one knew who was seeking the places until the list was in the hands of the Governor, and then sometimes not until it had been sent to the State Senate for confirmation, too late for protests to avail.

All this will be changed now.

"Bring on your objections," say the Judges. "Bring them in person or send them by mail. Address them to any Judge in the county. If any person in Chicago has a valid objection to the selection of any candidate, we want to hear him. If any one has been wronged by any of the present justices, that is especially what we want to know."

What the Judges Say.

This statement was made yesterday by Judke Neely, the chairman of the Judges' committee which has the arrangement in charge. It was echoed by Judges Hanecy and Horton.

"We are bent on the purification of the justice courts," said Judge Horton. "The justice courts are not altogether bad, but we are going to leave nothing undone to better them so far as lies within our power."

"It should be borne in mind," said Judge Neely, "that the Judges cannot personally know every one of the fifty justices they must recommend. We hope the public will aid us, and we look to the Bar association, which has been especially severe on the justice courts, to come to our assistance in selecting the best men, or rather in keeping out bad men."

Already the applications are pouring into the office of Deputy Clerk William O. La Monte. Seventy had been filed up to the close of business yesterday. This does not include the fifty-five names of incumbents, who are supposed to be candidates for reelection as a matter of course.

How They Are Selected.

There are fifty justices to be selected, as follows:

South Town	9	North Town	5
West Town	9	Town of Lake	5
Hyde Park	7	Jefferson	5
Lake View	5	Calumet	5

Thus far the candidates are divided this way:

South Town	11	Lake	8
West Town	26	Lake View	2
North Town	5	Jefferson	2
Hyde Park	14	Calumet	2

By the time the lists get to the Judges it is expected they will show 500 candidates. They bring all manner of indorsements. The manner of selection, however, gives the Judges wide latitude in making up the list. The towns are taken up separately and ballots are handed around, giving the names and recommendations of every candidate for that town. The Judges mark names to the number to be selected. The candidates having a majority are declared elected. This gives the Judges ample opportunity to heed protests, and with the publicity given, it is believed the selection of unworthy candidates can be prevented. Already people are coming in with protests against some of the present justices.

Helped by Supreme Court.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court has cleared up the situation regarding the selection of justices in this city. The Governor will be unable to make any shifts in the lists sent him by the Judges. They will arrange the list of the candidates who are to succeed incumbents. The only thing the Governor can do is to reject the name altogether, in which case the incumbent will hold over. The Supreme Court has prevented any juggling with the list for political or personal reasons.

One great trouble cannot be reached under the present law. The justices of the peace outside of the city will still have jurisdiction in cases from Chicago, and the long trips to country towns to appear in cases at unreasonal hours, and all the other methods of tiring out defendants to shady suits cannot be done away with by the Judges.

List of the Candidates.

The list of candidates filed with Clerk La Monte up to 6 o'clock last night was:

SOUTH TOWN.

R. W. Bowman, N. W. Campbell, Herman Eliassoff, publisher of Jewish Voice; Thomas W. Flynn, Timothy D. Hurley, Theodore B. Heller, Robert M. Mitchell, Rudolph M. Patterson of Senator Mason's office, Silas Rhodes, Andrew J. Turnbull, Arthur S. Welsh.

WEST TOWN.

C. J. Belinski, Representative Ninth District; Stephen Conley, A. O. Cooper, last Clerk of Probate Court; Frederick Duffy, Henry J. Gibbs, Jacob Ingenthorn, Assistant City Prosecutor; John O. Kerch, F. W. Koraleski, Hugh J. Kearns, Maurice Laughorne, Frederick C. Lovejoy, Elijah N. Loline, Bernard J. Mahony, M. J. Maloney, Charles J. McNellis, John McGaffy, D. M. Martindale, W. D. Pearne, Henry Phillips, Robert M. Pearson, Colonel in Logan's old regiment, paymaster for the city; Henry M. Shabad, Charles A. Surine, John P. Stanton, W. H. Troyer, Max Whitney, indorsed by Lincoln club; Ambrose A. Woseley.

NORTH TOWN.

James H. Collins, George H. Kettelle, F. M. Mahon, Timothy Scanlan, William C. Webster.

HYDE PARK.

John E. Anderson, N. B. Boyden, John Blum, Thomas C. Boyd, D. S. Carmichael, James H. Davidson, Frank Foster, P. N. Hartwell, building contractor; D. M. Henderson, real estate; John E. Kelley, Philip Koehler, Edward Lewis, Frank McWinnie, Otto B. Schram.

LAKE.

J. Franklin Bradley, William W. Fuller, Oliver M. Goldsmith, Arthur Hawke, George F. Johnson, brother of C. Porter Johnson; Michael J. Tierney, ex-Justice; Charles S. Wharton, Anton I. Zeman.

LAKE VIEW.

Robert W. Campion, George N. Reeves.

JEFFERSON.

O. H. McConoughey, W. D. Wilcox.

CALUMET.

Edward F. Braren, Louis Lowenthal.

A majority of candidates give their politics, and all but five are lawyers. All applications and indersements are open to any one who wishes to see them.

Hooper Still in Jail.

John Wesley Hooper, who was pardoned on Tuesday by Governor Tanner, is still in the County Jail. The pardon is expected to reach Sheriff Magerstadt this morning. The aged prisoner was happy yesterday. He sang a number of original songs for his fellow-prisoners and joked with the guards. Mr. Hooper will be 75 years old next month.

In the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, Jan. 18:

186—Theophilus King, etc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Cross et al.; passed, subject to the provisions of section 9, rule 26, on motion of Mr. John B. Cotton, in behalf of counsel.

158—Mariano Otero, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims; dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

159—The German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., plaintiff in error, vs. The First National Bank of Booneville, Ky.; submitted by Mr. A. P. Jetmore for the plaintiff in error with leave to counsel for the defendant in error to file briefs within twenty days and to counsel for plaintiff in error to reply thereto ten days thereafter.

163—Rio Grande Irrigation and Colonization Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Gildersleeve, passed to be heard with 254 case per stipulation of counsel.

146—The Remington Paper Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Watson et al.; argument concluded by Mr. E. T. Morrick for the plaintiff in error.

147—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. T. Matthews et al.; submitted by Mr. E. D. Kenna and Mr. Robert Dunlap for the plaintiff in error; no counsel appeared for the defendants in error.

152—City of Covington, plaintiff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky; submitted by Mr. William Goebel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Ramsey Washington and Mr. W. S. Taylor for the defendant in error.

154—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James De Lacey; argued by Mr. C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by Mr. W. H. Pritchard for the defendant in error, and by Mr. Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

153—J. K. Mullan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Western Union Beef Company; argued by Mr. T. B. Stuart for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted by Mr. C. S. Thomas and Mr. W. H. Bryant for the defendant in error.

161—The United States, appellant, vs. The Bellingham Bay Boom Company; submitted in briefs to be filed by appellant within twenty days and by appellee within ten days thereafter.

164—George Kirby, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; passed temporarily.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 19, will be as follows:

167, 168 [and 1761], 171, 172, 174, 178 [and 231], 180, 183, 187, and 188.

ELEVATOR BOYS SAVE LIVES.

Many Employes Are Rescued from a Burning Building in Market Street.

The bravery of two elevator boys prevented the loss of several lives in the fire which broke out in the seven-story building, 153 Market street, yesterday morning. Charles Gustavson, who had charge of the elevator in the building, first saw the smoke coming from the rooms of the National Thread company on the third floor. The blaze was then so small that a few pails of water would have extinguished it, but Gustavson was unable to force an entrance into the place, on account of a locked wire-screen door.

He ran his elevator to the bottom floor and turned in the alarm, and at once ran back to save the employés of the firms whom he had carried up to their work during the previous hour. Although the smoke from the burning goods was suffocating, he remained at his post until he thought every person had been carried in safety to the sidewalk.

R. A. Glover, 60 years old, was employed as a stockman on the fifth floor. The fire had cut off his way of escape by the elevator before he became aware of his peril and the dense smoke drove him to the fire escape for air. Other employés directed him to make his way along the grating to the window of the building on the north on the other side of a thick fire wall. Frank Maller, the elevator boy in this building, ran his car up to the floor, and groping through the smoke found Glover lying insensible on the floor. He dragged the unconscious man to the elevator with difficulty and carried him down to the ground floor, where he quickly revived.

The damaged building is owned by J. V. Farwell Jr. and the one on the north is part of the same structure and is divided from it only by a thick fire wall. The tenants who suffered are:

Byfield Felting Mills company, fifth floor.
Conrad & West, fifth floor.
Hammond, Nolton & Co., third floor.
R. A. Irving, dry goods, fourth floor.
N. Kornblith & Co., dry goods, second floor.
H. V. Mann & Co., silks, fourth floor.
National Thread company, third floor.
C. F. Parker & Co., mittens, second floor.
Rothfeld, Stern & Co., fifth floor.
Seaman, Herman & Co., wholesale furnishers, first, sixth, and seventh floors.
R. Troock & Co., fifth floor.
Gladstone Manufacturing company, fifth floor.

The store at 135 Market street is occupied by Blum Bros., who had dry goods to the value of $25,000 stored in their basement. The fireboat Illinois, which was out for an initial fire, poured such a volume of water into the burning building that Blum Bros.' basement was flooded to the depth of two feet and all the stock damaged. This is the third time this firm has suffered loss of this kind, although it has never had a fire.

In the basement of the building to the north goods were stored by Straus, Glaser & Co. Their damage from water is estimated at $15,000.

The damaged building is valued at $50,000 and is fully insured. The loss probably will not exceed $12,000. The losses of the tenants will reach $40,000, and, so far as known, all are protected by insurance.

Mrs. R. W. Sanborn started to clean out a closet in her flat, 3810 Rhodes avenue, in the morning and used gasoline for the purpose. It caught fire, and two hours later not only the closet but the entire flat had been cleaned out by the flames.

Paul Selby, a veteran newspaper man and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, occupied a flat at 3812. His wife was visiting in Springfield and Mr. Selby was ill with the grip. He was dressed when the alarm came and was able to make his way to the street without assistance. He appeared to have suffered no bad results from his experience. His furniture was damaged.

The building is owned by W. W. Hanchett and is insured for $10,000. The loss is not far from $3,000, and the tenants suffered a like loss, but, with the exception of T. J. Frith, their belongings were insured.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Insurance on the structures, 149-153 Market street, and on property of tenants, damaged by fire yesterday morning, is as follows:

Building 149-151 Market street, J. V. Farwell Jr., owner:

Continental	$5,000	Williamsb'g City	$5,000
Helvetia Swiss	5,000		
Lon. & Lancash'e	7,500	Total	$25,300
Newark Fire	2,800		

Building, 153 Market street, J. V. Farwell Jr., owner:

Continental	$5,000	Newark Fire	$2,550
Eagle Fire	2,550		
London & Lan.	5,000	Total	$15,100

The J. V. Farwell company stock in 149-151 Market street:

Continental	$2,500	Com. Union, Lon.	$15,000
Eagle Fire	2,500	St. Paul Fire	2,500
Helvetia Swiss	10,000	Commonwealth	2,500
Netherlands	7,500	American, Balt.	2,500
Westchester	5,000	Imperial	2,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	4,000		
Aachen & Munich	2,500	Total	$64,000
Western Under.	5,000		

Blum Bros. & Co., 155-159 Market street:

Ins. Co., Penn.	$1,500	Traders'	$2,500
Phoenix, Hartfo'd	2,500	German	2,500
Hamburg-Bremen	1,000	New Hampshire	2,500
International	1,500	Royal	2,000
Pennsylvania	2,500	Atlantic	2,000
Northern	2,500	Commer. Union	5,000
Thuringia	2,000	Security	2,500
Spring Garden	1,500		
St. Paul	2,000	Total	$37,000

Seaman, Herman & Co., stock:

North German	$5,000	Hamburg Under.	$5,000
Transatlantic	5,000		
Total			$15,000

National Thread company, 153 Market street:

North German	$5,000	Hamburg Under.	$3,000
Transatlantic	5,000		
Total			$13,000

Clarence S. Pellet accepted the Presidency of the Chicago Underwriters' association at the adjourned quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pellet said that after giving a week's consideration to the matter and conferring with his partner, R. J. O. Hunter, he had decided to take the office. The quarterly meeting was adjourned sine die.

D. W. Clark and A. A. Maloney, special agents of the Continental Insurance company, will divide the State of Missouri between them. A. A. Maloney formerly was in California in the capacity of special agent.

The companies interested in the loss on the Antlers' Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., will meet this morning in the rooms of the Governing committee of the Western union to decide whether a tender shall be made to the assured of the amount agreed on by the appraisers for the loss.

The Minnesota Board of Fire Underwriters rated in 1898 142 towns, made 675 revisions, and mapped 59 towns. Over twenty additional companies are seeking business at decreased rates. Secretary Walter I. Fisher says the outlook is for improved conditions in 1899.

It is reported Nebraska local agents will have a bill presented to the Legislature at its present session to prevent overhead writing.

Directors and stockholders of the Protective Mutual Fire Insurance company and the Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance company, both of which are members of the Associated Factory Mutuals of New England, held separate elections at 169 Jackson street yesterday.

The officers of the Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance company chosen were:

President—H. N. Wade, Batavia, Ill.
Vice President and Treasurer—George W. Powell, Muskegon, Mich.
Secretary—Robert Jardine, Chicago.
Directors—H. N. Wade, J. B. Birdsell, South Bend, Ind.; G. S. Smith, Chicago Heights; H. A. Viets, Milwaukee; E. S. Hobbs, Aurora, Ill.; G. W. Powell, Robert Jardine.

Officers of the Protective Mutual Fire Insurance comapny, as reëlected, are:

President—George W. Powell.
Vice President—Franklin H. Head, Chicago.
Secretary—Robert Jardine.
Treasurer—S. Florsheim.
Directors—George W. Powell, Franklin H. Head, S. Florsheim, Aurora, Ill.; John Widdicomb, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles P. Miller, Chicago; Edward L. Brown, Kensington, Ill.; W. S. Russell, Detroit; F. S. Fish, Chicago; Robert Jardine.

Secretary Jardine reported the business for last year larger than for any previous year. The affairs of the two companies are in a satisfactory condition, and present indications are for their improvement. The Secretary's report was not made public.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Covenant Mutual Life association was held here today. Nearly 21,000 members were represented in person or by proxy. The following were elected directors: Irwin Dunlap, Jacksonville; J. W. Clinton, Polo; Hiram Johnson and S. W. Grubb, Galesburg. The directors elected these officers:

President—W. H. Smallinger.
Vice President—Lake W. Sanborn.
Secretary—B. F. Reinmund.
Treasurer—A. W. Gerggren.
Counsel—W. C. Calkins.

President Smallinger in his annual report announced the directory had prepared dividend policy forms. The annual statement by the directory showed a large decrease in the cost of securing new business. The association has during the year paid 563 death claims, amounting to $1,181,219. There are now in force 33,122 policies, a loss of 11,369 during the year. This loss is due to forfeitures largely by old members who refused to pay the new rates established last January.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has a delicious aroma of the grapes. Its purity is undoubted.

MORE MONEY IN 'PHONES.

ANNUAL REPORTS SHOW INCREASED PROFITS IN THIS CITY.

Yearly Statement to the Stockholders of the Chicago Company Puts Net Earnings at $633,952 for 1898—Each Instrument Pays $13 Less than in 1897—Business of the Central Union—Arthur D. Wheeler Is Made a Director.

Both the Chicago Telephone company and the Central Union Telephone company held annual meetings yesterday and issued statements showing steadily increasing prosperity in the 'phone business. Net earnings of the Chicago Telephone company for 1898 amounted to $633,952, as against $624,693 in 1897. Net earnings of the Central company amounted in 1898 to $306,337, as against $287,799 in 1897.

President John M. Clark in his report to the stockholders of the Chicago company announced that the average price received for each telephone was $13 less in 1898 than in 1897—also that certain emergency uses of the telephone were now provided free.

There were no changes in the officers of the companies, except that Arthur D. Wheeler was elected a director to succeed Arthur G. Fuller in the Chicago and Milo G. Kellogg in the Central company.

Report of Chicago Company.

Following is the report of the Chicago Telephone company:

To the Stockholders of Chicago Telephone Company: The following figures from the auditor's books will show the business of the company for the year 1898 in comparison with the previous year:

	1897.	1898.
Gross earnings	$2,072,079	$2,307,959
Expenses	1,447,386	1,674,007
Net earnings	$624,693	$633,952
Dividends paid	520,380	520,380
Surplus for year	$104,313	$113,572

Jan. 1, 1899, capital stock oustanding..$4,336,500

The growth in the number of telephones in use in the company's Chicago exchanges, as well as in the other chief cities embraced within its territory—such as Aurora, Joliet, Elgin, Evanston, Waukegan, and other places—has been in excess of that of any previous year.

This growth seems to have been due in part to the general improvement in business conditions, requiring increased telephone service; in part to the increased effort made by the contract department in soliciting, advertising, and other methods of reaching the public; and in part to several reductions in rates that have been made by the company during the year. These reductions consist chiefly in a more general use of the party line service by subscribers, both in the city and in the suburban exchanges, in lowering the price charged for certain toll service, for desk instruments, branch exchange service, etc.

The books show that the average price received by the company for each telephone in service for 1898 was nearly $13 less than that received for 1897, while the cost to the company has not been proportionately reduced.

In the early days of the telephone business the plan was adopted of charging an annual rental for the instrument at a uniform price (a different charge being made for an instrument in a business house from that in a private residence). This plan is still followed in a large majority of places, although experience has demonstrated that to the small user of the service its fairness may be questioned.

A uniform charge, while it may be fair as a general average to all subscribers, must always, whatever the rate fixed, be unfair to a small user of the telephone as compared with a large user. In several cities the plan has been tried of basing the charge chiefly on the number of messages sent, and though not yet perfected in all its details its manifest fairness has commended itself to the general public, and it has resulted in lower rates and a wider use of the telephone in the cities where it has been adopted.

May Drop Fixed Charges.

The officers of the company during the year have been studying this question and preparing to offer this new plan of service if it shall be found desirable. If adopted it would be introduced gradually and only to such of its patrons as may desire it.

It is not proposed to extend these lines more rapidly than consistent with rendering good service to its subscribers, but the company recognizes that it is its duty to so extend its facilities that it will be able to furnish that service to all citizens who may require it, at reasonable rates.

During 1898 the tax of 3 per cent on that portion of the gross receipts of the company in the City of Chicago under the provision of its ordinance amounted to $46,907. Since the passage of the ordinance the amount paid to the city under this provision has amounted to the total sum of $337,253. The amount paid to the general government under the provision of the war tax, which went into effect July 1, has exceeded $500 a month and will reach a total of about $7,000 a year exclusive of stamp tax.

The company has within the limits of the City of Chicago twelve general exchanges, employs 576 operators, and its monthly payroll, including all departments within the city, requires about $75,000, or $900,000 per annum.

The wire plant of the Chicago Telephone company in the City of Chicago on Dec. 31 was as follows:

	Miles.
Underground cables (including submarine)	29,720.29
Aerial cables	10,172.14
Pole lines and on housetops	9,189.46
Total miles	49,081.89

The plant of the company was never in better condition than it is at present, and the liberal expenditure contemplated for the ensuing year will enable it to accommodate any possible growth and maintain the present high condition of its service.

Condition of Central Union.

Following is the report of the Central Union Telephone company for the year:

To the Stockholders: The following are the comparative figures of the financial transactions of the company for the years 1898 and 1897:

	Year ending Dec. 31. 1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$1,667,167	$1,439,001
Expenses, for administration, operating, maintenance, and interest	1,360,829	1,151,201
Net revenue	$306,337	$287,799
Surplus	306,337	235,627
Added to construction account—		
At exchanges	$523,610	$327,086
For toll lines	365,137	475,106
Totals	$888,747	$802,192

There has been added to the amount charged to maintenance account during the year 1898 $120,000 more than in 1897. This additional sum appears in the expense items, as above, and is therefore deducted from the revenue account.

	Year ending Dec. 31. 1898.	1897.
No. of exchanges	175	153
No. of subscribers	45,186	36,331
No. of toll stations	1,573	1,166
No. miles of wire in toll lines	32,470	24,440¾
No. miles of poles in toll lines	9,024½	8,138¾

The property conditions of this company are rapidly being transformed into a superior class, and, while the stockholders have patiently waived dividends for a time, it is confidently believed that their sacrifices in this respect are but temporary, while on the other hand the value of your property both intrinsically and in earning power is surely and certainly advancing.

PRESIDENT J. J. HILL IN TOWN.

Head of the Great Northern Railroad Says His Relations with J. P. Morgan Are Friendly.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern railroad, was at the Auditorium Annex yesterday on his return from an Eastern trip. He declared the relations between himself and J. Pierpont Morgan were entirely friendly, and that the stories that sharp differences had arisen between them regarding Northwestern railroad matters were without foundation.

"Mr. Morgan and I may differ on some slight details, as any business-men may," said Mr. Hill, "but that our interests are in any way antagonistic is not true. We hold large interests in common and no friction has arisen between us regarding their management and I am not apprehensive any will arise.

"The general railway situation in the Northwest is satisfactory. We are doing some building, but it is on the line of legitimate development of our territory, and not for the purpose of reaching out for somebody else's territory.

"The general business situation in the Northwest, as in nearly all parts of the country, is most encouraging, and the outlook is the most promising it has been for many years. I shall be surprised if the year on which we have just entered does not prove to be one of remarkable prosperity to the country. All conditions favor it. Business is building on a firm, healthy foundation, capital both at home and abroad is confident as to the future of investments here, and is seeking an opportunity of taking hold."

TO TEST CICERO SEPARATION.

Resolutions Being Circulated Asking for a Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

A set of resolutions, thought to have been sent out by the Town Board of Cicero, is being circulated in the towns of Oak Park, Berwyn, and Grant. The resolutions state the condition of the town of Cicero at present is so mixed up no one knows exactly the boundaries or the legal status of the town. They ask a committee of three be appointed by a mass-meeting of citizens of the respective towns to meet a like committee, consisting of the President of the Town of Cicero and two trustees to be appointed by him, that an understanding may be arrived at and the quickest method adopted to test the legality of the separation election held Last December.

A diamond lasts forever. It adds to your appearance; liberal terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1899:

O'Brien-st., 250 w of Jefferson, s f, 25x90, Jan. 13, incumbrance of $1,700 [Samuel Golden and wife to Hannah Meyer]	$3,500
13th-pl., 175 e of Jefferson-st., n f, 25x95, Jan. 13, incumbrance of $5,000 [Mary Meyer and husband to Samuel Golden]	10,000
Normal parkway, 543 e of Stewart-av., s f, 50x171, Jan. 10 [John J. McDonald to John M. Young]	6,000
Central-av., 98 s of 81st-st., e f, 100x125 1-6, Jan. 10 [Laura Goebel to G. A. Goebel]	1,000
Lafayette-av., s e cor 106th-pl., w f, 52x121 9-10, Jan. 5 [Robert A. Gordon to Nicholas Feldkamp]	1,000
Kemper-pl., 261 w of Larrabee-st., s f, 25x120, Jan. 10 [Laura Goebel to G. A. Goebel]	6,000
S. Park-av., 236 s of 69th-st., w f, 37½x124, Jan. 17 [Frank D. Fitch et al., by Master in Chancery, to Mary E. Stoddard]	5,000
W. 13th-pl., 25 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 25x124, Jan. 12, incumbrance of $1,900 [George M. Miller to Elmer L. Parker]	2,000
Kenmore-av., 100 s of Claremont, w f, 50x150, Nov. 8, 1898 [Samuel H. Austin Jr. to Jacob M. Duncan]	3,500
Curtis-av., 319 s of 105th-st., e f, 25 to alley, Jan. 6 [N. Feldkamp to Robert A. Gordon]	1,000
Parnell-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 45x125, Jan 9 [Fred A. Batley to Garfield King]	5,500
Premises 4901 Vincennes-av., 20x142, Nov. 17, 1898, [Helen L. Mitchell to Frances W. Danforth]	17,000
W. 13th-st., 150 e of Center-av., s f, 25x124, Jan. 17 [Estate of Mary A. Watkins to F. Paesler]	4,150
Desplaines-st., 31 s of Adams, e f, 24x91, Dec 8, 1898 [Catherine F. Fowler to Charles M. Smith]	2,500
Same property, Oct. 13, 1898 [Hiram Coombs and wife quit claim to John Gibbons]	200
Same property, Jan. 14 [John Gibbons to Charles M. Smith]	5,000
Wright-st., 150 s of Rawson, e f, 25x150, Nov. 28, 1898 [Emma Craton to S. Ciesielski]	1,900
Sacramento-av., 40 s of Marianna, w f, 25x125, Jan. 10 [Ida Luschke to Amalia M. Michael]	1,200
Garden-st., 78 e of Sacramento-av., s f, 83 to alley, Jan. 7 [John Sheehan to R. C. Moore]	1,800
School-st., 257 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 24x125, Jan. 17 [Theo. J. Hoch to Regina Hoch]; revenue, $4	1
Kenmore-av., 150 n of Balmoral, e f, 50x150, Aug. 21, '91 [Samuel H. Austin Jr. to Jacob M. Duncan]	3,750
Harrison-st., bet. St. Louis and Central Park-avs., s f, 24x125, July 21, '97 [Josephine Williams to Geo. Quinn]	2,500
N. Clark-st., 150 n of Center, w f, 46x125, Jan. 4 [Geo. W. Barnett to Chi. Theological Seminary]	2,000
Bradley-st., 203 w of N. 63d-av., n f, 50x124 and other property, Jan. 10 [C. F. Linscott to John McGovern]	1,500
Shields-av., 200 s of 76th-st., e f, 100x160½, Sept. 15, '98 [Jessie G. Wells et al. by M. in C. to Peter Cure]	1,474
53d-st., 134 e of Peoria, n f, 28x124, Nov. 25, '98 [Henry H. Gage to Mary L. Watkins]	2,000
W. 19th-st., n w cor. Laflin, s f, 25x124, Jan. 17 [Katerina Cizek to Vaclav Klenha]	7,900
Same property, Jan. 17 [Vaclav Klenha to Andrew Cizek]	8,000
Sawyer-av., 100 s of 13th-st., e f, 25x124.85, Jan. 14 [Chas. F. Coombs to John Siniger]	1,000
Hudson-av., 125 s of Blackhawk-st., e f, 25x124, Dec. 27, '95 [The Newberry Library to Wm. F. Beck]	2,500
Holt-st., 24 s of Bradley, e f, 48x109, Jan. 17 [Frank Rybicki to Peter Rybicki]	7,000
School-st., 270 w of Herndon, s f, 25x125, Nov. 14, '98 [W. A. Schutte to Stephen T. Verhalen]	2,500
Melrose-st., 240 e of Lincoln, n f, 24x125, Jan. 14 [John H. Mueller to Hedwig Behrens]	2,500
Halsted-st., 303 n of Division, e f, 50 through to Hawthorne-av., Jan. 6 [Swift & Co. to Libby, McNeil & Libby]	11,000
Ohio-st., n e cor. Orleans, s f, 120.98x100, subject to a trust deed dated Dec. 18, '95, to Horace E. Hurlburt for $50,000, which grantor assumes and agrees to pay, Dec. 21, '95 [Ward W. Willits to The Adams & Westlake Co.]	100,000
North-av., n w cor. California, s f, 25x137¼, Jan. 16 [Chas. B. Simons to Ed. G. Uihlein]	12,000
South Park-av., 182 n of 31st-st., w f, 26x115 and other property, Jan. 18 [Leon Well to Sam Goetschel]	8,400
South Park-av., 200 s of 30th-st., e f, 34¾x177¼, Dec. 22, '98 [Moses W. Powell to Elizabeth Powell]	16,000
Clybourn-av., 225 s e of George-st., s w f, 25x125, Jan. 14 [F. Rubenhagen to Robt. H. Schlag]	2,000
Same property, Jan. 16, revenue $2 [Robt. H. Schlag, quitclaims, to Wilhelmina Rubenhagen]	1
Wabash-av., 125 n of 35th-st., w f, 26x174 8-10, Nov. 15, 1892 [Patrick S. Fanning to the De La Salle Institute]	5,750
Albany-av., 238 n of Central and Humboldt Park-blvd., w f, 12x166, Jan. 18 [Daisy D. Rowley to Mary A. Dean]	2,000
Lexington-st., 321 w of S. 40th-av., s f, 20½x141, Dec. 30, 1898 [Laura A. Maemin to Ida W. Buell]	2,500
78th-st., 100 e of Bond-av., s e f, 100x137, Jan. 6 [Cornelia V. Meeker to Nils J. Londern]	2,000
Dearborn-st., bet. 56th and 57th (if extended), w f, 25x99 1-6, Jan. 17 [Rosi Lannon to James Walsh]	2,800
Bloomingdale-av., n w cor Paulina-st., s f, 298x125; also 85 lots in same block fronting on Bloomingdale-av., Wood, Clybourn-pl., and Paulina-st., Jan. 14 [George B. Swift and Walter S. Gurnee, trustees, to Andrew Spetz]	60,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Ole Z. Olson, 2-story brick flats at 2806 N. Ashland-av.	$3,000
F. Doeber, 2-story brick stores at 5057-59 Halsted-st.	7,000
Oscar Olson, 3-story brick flats at 11834 Union-av.	1,800
W. C. Kravitor, 2-story brick flats at 6345 Green-st.	3,000
F. M. Garthwaite, two 3-story brick apartment buildings at 6957-59 Union-av., and 746-8 70th-st.	20,000
Joseph Cunut, 1-story brick addition at 106 W. 18th-st.	1,600

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY at Springfield licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The National Home Benefit company, at Bloomington; capital stock, $2,500; mutual benefit; incorporators, George F. Jordan, Harley J. White, Clem J. Reed.

The Miller Car Padlock and Seal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; manufacturing; incorporators, Ed. M. Gage, Arthur D. Ranstead, M. B. Scanlan.

The H. S. Post company, at Rockford; capital stock, $10,000; grocery; incorporators, George W. Bodwell, Hiram Phetteplace, Harlan S. Post.

The Kester Electric Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; manufacturing; incorporators, William L. Gadle, Jasper N. McGrew, George Hunt.

The International University, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, J. A. Armstrong, Charles M. Hovey, Thomas Armstrong.

The Christy Engraving company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the F. C. Christy Engraving company.

The Cairo Planing Mill company, at Cairo, certified to a dissolution of the corporation.

The Chicago Bicycle Rack company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Wallingford Manufacturing company, an increase of the board directors from three to five, and a change of object of incorporation to general manufacturing.

The Humboldt Park German Baptist Church, at Chicago; without capital stock; religious; incorporators, William Hulzert, August Skibitzi, Julius Lawrence.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SIR FRANCIS RADCLIFF, THE GREAT AND distinguished young spirit medium, adviser and healer, is the only one who guarantees all that he tells you. He tells you the truth regarding any one or anything. He tells your full name, your past, present, and future life without asking a question. If you are unsuccessful and dissatisfied regarding affairs of love, marriage, divorce, reuniting separated, business, property, patents, etc., he tells you how you may secure the help and protection of the unseen powers and succeed in all your desires. Gives you power over husbands, wives, sweethearts, enemies, friends, etc. Diseases cured without medicine. Fee $1 to $5. Those unable to pay advised and treated FREE. Hours 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evenings by appointment. 2216 Michigan-av. No signs.

ATTENTION!!—ATTENTION!!—
MRS. DR. EDWARDS, celebrated psychic and trance medium. If there is anything you wish to know, any desire of your heart ungratified, consult one whose power has mystified the most skeptical; she not only possesses the inborn gift of the soul, clairvoyancy, but has studied for years with masters in occultism, and guarantees satisfaction or no charge. Remember, asks no questions, uses no cards; succeeds in the most obstinate cases, where all others fail. Established in Chicago 1870. Letters answered.
465 North Clark-st.
Opposite Lincoln Theater.

PROF. H. W. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 30 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated; causes speedy marriage; removes evil influences, etc.; business sacred; satisfaction guaranteed; you meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.—
FOR THIS WEEK—FEE $1 AND $2.
HEALTH, WEALTH, HAPPINESS,
BY CONSULTING PROF. C. F. LEON.
Advice on business, speculations, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MRS. BYRON—ACADEMY OF PALMISTRY, Astrology and Clairvoyancy; gives names, dates, facts, and valuable advice on all matters of life; fee, $1 and $2. Apartment N, 2235 Cottage Grove-av.; no sign.

MME. AUBREY, WONDERFUL TRANCE MEdium, natural clairvoyant; reduced prices, 25c, 50c; send lock of hair and 25c; will send you full reading of your future life; answer any question. 70 N. State-st., Chicago.

CITY HOTEL, 68 N. CLARK-ST.—
Free tests daily from 9 to 10 a. m. Prof. R. Mösner and sister, Mme. E. Mösner, clairvoyant and spirit mediums, late of Hamburg, Germany. Fees 50c and $1. German and English spoken.

MRS. BROWER OF BOSTON,
BUSINESS MEDIUM. SITTINGS DAILY.
2243 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT V.

MRS. RUSSELL, THE NOTED SPIRITUAL trance medium of Syracuse; satisfaction guaranteed. 539 West Van Buren-st., 2d floor, front.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful revelations. 481 Wabash-av.

YOUR ENTIRE LIFE REVEALED; PALMistry the ONLY method; satisfaction guaranteed. 1508 Masonic Temple.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co., Oak. 80.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, FORT DEARBORN Building, 134 Monroe-st.; cases in all courts; 22 years' successful practice; all business strictly confidential; branch offices in other States.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, IN STREET OR cars going from Michigan-av. and 34th-st. to Lake-av. and 47th-st. Reward. Address 3237 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—THE WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM sent free; gives the key to all secret power; richly illustrated with twenty-seven superb photo-engravings; anybody can learn and exert a magic influence over others; cure diseases and bad habits; give the finest parlor entertainment ever witnessed. Write today; inclose stamp. National Publishing Co., Dept. 10, 1919 Madison-av., New York.

PERSONAL—MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT vs. coal tar roofs; architects and owners should consult Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.; their united interests demand this; estimates furnished free.

PERSONAL—ALL PUPILS ENTERING ALBRO'S Millinery School, 1731 Michigan-av., this month will receive $7 hat; genuine; investigate.

PERSONAL—LADIES, THERE IS ONLY ONE way to become beautiful; try a jar of Dr. Field's Velvet Cream. Your druggist will get it for you.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, EXpert accountant, will open, examine, and revise books; will instruct bookkeepers how to simplify work; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed; best of references. Call or address 819 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT bookkeeper and correspondent; excellent penman; experienced in hardwood lumber business; unquestionable city references; salary $20 per week to start. Address F 328, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE, EXPERIenced man, under 40, wants charge of office or department; A1 references. Address E 632, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADEPT CREDIT MAN, understands commercial law; has knowledge and experience. Address F 310, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; DOUble entry; excellent city references; employed; wishes to change for promotion. F 266, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPErienced and competent; an all around office clerk; A1 reference. Address F 268, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERIenced young man as night hotel clerk; gilt-edged references. T. C. STEELE, Senton, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FOREMAN OR shipping clerk; steady, reliable. F 244, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG German; moderate salary. F 276, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY OR TRAVELing salesman with polished plate window glass or mirror house. Address F 170, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL FOREMAN of machine shop wishes to make a change; a first-class man on engines, automatic machinery, tools, etc.; up to date on modern shop, tools, and practice; thoroughly reliable in every way; will go anywhere; South preferred. F 314, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ARTISTIC HAIR CUTter, beard trimming a specialty; artistic work guaranteed. R. 313, Times-Herald Bldg., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER; POWER or lighting plant. F. DOODECK, 635 18th-pl.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY OFFICE BOY aged 16; good writer; good habits; ref. Address R C 409, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY OF 15, ELEVAtor, bell, or door. 185 E. 40th-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO do housework; A1 refs. Address F 347, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; best city references; Swede, single. Address ALBIN, 4835 Prairie-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, ENGlish; thoroughly understands his business; willing; first-class city refs. NED, 233 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman; city reference. F 204, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman; sober, reliable; city ref. F 240, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher and typewriter; long experience in legal and railroad work; also spent six years in large mfg. concern; highest recommendation from present employer. Address F 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT, GENT stenographer; 10 years' general experience; will assist on books, or other work, inside or out; married, reliable man; references; salary $15 to $20. Address F 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid; good writer; moderate salary. Address F 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT STENOGrapher; only those wanting good man need apply. Address F 337, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; young man; rapid, accurate, good writer; moderate salary. F 242, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGrapher; accurate and rapid. F 205, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER, MIDdle-aged, very active habits, single, small private means, desires employment, whole or part time; small town, say in Indiana, not objected to; salary very moderate. Address F 320, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ADVERTISing and mail order man can promote business; man of affairs. Address F 311, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOME FOR WINTER—A young man willing to work for board and room. Address F 341, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. JANITOR, CARpenter, painter, plumber. F 267, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY; PERMANENT office position; exp.; ref. F 271, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS maid in private family; can do best of dressmaking. Address L. LINDLEY, 1907 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook and laundress; city references. 438 31st-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork in American family; South Side preferred. 5108 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR housework; only for an American family. 4612 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, RESPECTable girl in nice family, North Side, for second work; highest refs. Address D H 418, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT cook and laundress; no postals. 3950 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL, DO housework; small family; wages $3. SELMA NELSON, 237 E. Division-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED — COUNTRY GIRL wants general work; North Side; state wages. Address N Z 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework; refs. 250 E. 43d-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL for general housework. 2972 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ATTENDANT TO invalid lady, by experienced English nurse; highest references. Address J., 56 Foster-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—GRADUATE NURSE; price reasonable. 2951 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT dress and cloak maker; tailor and evening dresses and fancy waists at home or out; $2 per day. MISS KELLY, 97 43d-st., Flat C.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, WITH long experience, would like charge of dressmaking department. Address F 313, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER; competent in children and lady's dresses. A. REGNELL, 231 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED — REMODELING AND repairing ladies' wardrobe; $1.50 per day. Address C A 329, Tribune office.

Stenographers

SITUATION WANTED—FIRM RETIRING DEsires to secure good position for lady stenographer; if you need a competent stenographer and one who is exceptionally good in detail office work it will pay you to investigate. F 277, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. YOUNG LADY stenographer; competent; fire ins. preferred; willing to assist in gen. office work; Rem.; $10; A1 refs. Address F 269, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PLACE EXCEPT Chicago, by thoroughly competent, experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; A1 refs. Address D D 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY; WELL educated, experienced stenographer; rapid, neat, and accurate, on machine; capable; $8 per week. Address F 330, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS lady stenographer, bookkeeper, and cashier; 7 years' experience; best references. Address M. E., 209 Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; salary $6; Rem. or S. P. operator. Address F 309, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STEnographer, ass't. bkr., genl. office asst.; sal.; refs. Address F 327, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address F 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGrapher and bookkeeper; good writer; experienced; moderate salary. Address F 243, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher will make herself generally useful; references. Address D 471, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer. F 273, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—AS VISITING GOVerness or companion, few hours daily; experienced; English, French, music. F 324, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK — WHOLESALE GROCERY house; must have had experience in this line. Answer, giving references, experiences, and salary wanted. Address F 339, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—
Address F 264, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — COMPETENT ASSISTANT bookkeeper; temporarily; unexceptionable references required; salary $12. F 335, Tribune office.

OFFICE CLERK—EXPERIENCED YOUNG man about 16; extra good penman; living with parents; state salary. Address F 338, Tribune.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—IN A large warehouse; must be a bright, quick, active young man of considerable experience; reference required. Address F 275, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED, OF GOOD habits; must be good penman and be able to give first-class references; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address F 274, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK, BY wholesale house; must be rapid and accurate at figures; wages $8 per week. Address F 338, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ENERGETIC, CAPABLE, NOT over 40 years of age, can obtain permanent position with liberal salary and commission. Call in person between 10 and 4, Room 42, 521 Wabash-av., and ask for MR. VANDERHOOF.

SALESMAN — IN EVERY COUNTY, BY wholesale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—FOR CIGARS: $125 MONTH AND expenses; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S Sons, installment book salesmen for their "History of the Navy," including Spear's History of the late war, beautifully illustrated; also 20 combination sales in connection with the magazine. 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—THREE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, able to approach cultivated people; college graduates preferred; thorough instructions will be given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 8 and 12 a. m. A. P. SHELDON & CO., 521 to 531 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—OF ABILITY TO APPROACH doctors, druggists, tailors, grocers; capable of earning $5 per day. Address F 261, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—ERRAND BOY, LIVING ON NORTH OR N. W. Side. Address, in own handwriting, F 344, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY AT 60 AND 62 Superior-st., cor. Townsend.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, GOOD size, and one who writes a good hand; must have experience; good chance for advancement. Address C F 452, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—ABOUT 16; EDUCATED, POlite; acquainted with business district; good penman; best of references; $4. F 334, Tribune.

Trades.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER; MUST BE A first-class, all-around workman, for city of 20,000 inhabitants; steady position. Call on J. H. PURDY & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday.

MOLDERS—ACCUSTOMED TO FREIGHT CAR work. Apply the Illinois Car and Equipment company, Hegewisch, Ill.

PICTURE FRAMER AND MAT CUTTER—EXperienced. Apply Supt.'s office, The Fair.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—$50. Stenographer, Remington, experienced, $50. Errand and office boy, age 16, $3. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

MOLER BARBER SCHOOL, 283 S. CLARK-ST., wants men to learn barber trade; guarantee positions; 8 weeks completes; places for 300 men. Call or write.

SHIPPING CLERK—SALARY $2,000. Stenographers; three; $15 and $12. Office boys; four; extra good writers. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; YOUNG man; thoroughly experienced; $12. C. D. BAYNE, 265 Dearborn-st., Suite 210.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST—GOOD OPERATOR. ADDRESS F 164, Tribune office.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

MEN—WE WANT AT ONCE EVERYWHERE, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery; salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE BROKER—ACQUAINTED with Scandinavian people in northwestern part of city. Address B., P. O. Box 485.

TIMEKEEPER—MIDDLE-AGED MAN; STATE experience, age, and reference. Address F 303, Tribune office.

TO CAPABLE MEN WILL GIVE $50 FOR TWO weeks' work; those having large acquaintance desired. The Yeoman, Room 208, 59 Dearborn-st.

WRITER—CAPABLE CONSTRUCTING STOries around ready-made illustrations. Send addressed envelope for trial, illustration, and terms. W. BROWN, P. O. Box 1394, New York.

YOUNG MAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS PHOTOgraphic optics and the microscope. Address F 316, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—IN OFFICE; HIGH SCHOOL GIRL preferred. Address F 343, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD COOK AND laundress; must have reference. 3408 South Park-av.

COOK—GOOD, COMPETENT COOK IN SMALL family; good wages. Call Thursday at 3365 South Park-av.

COOK—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress; small family; good wages; references. Call 4450 Ellis-av.

COOK—GOOD; NO WASHING; FIRST CLASS reference required. 5022 Greenwood-av.

COOK—WASH AND IRON. REFS. REQUIRED. 4824 Woodlawn-av.

COOK—GOOD GIRL, SMALL FAMILY, SMALL house; good pay. 3331 Vernon.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SWEDE or German preferred. Refs. required. 5314 Madison-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN family of three; must be good cook and laundress and have references. Room 309, 36 La Salle-st.

GIRL—SECOND GIRL WITH GOOD REFERences. Apply 4612 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in small, private family; she must be neat, willing, and honest. Apply at once at 5116 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 4131 Calumet-av., second floor.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook; suburb. 2629 North Hermitage-av., Ravenswood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Refs. Apply Thursday morning. Flat, 4511 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK — GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl; small family. MAYER, 6133 Woodlawn-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general work in small family; reference required. Apply at 3235 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. 3635 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of two. 5228 Hibbard-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL, GENERAL work; good home and wages. 6421 Drexel-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAIST DRAPER—EXPERIENCED, AT THE Warren Featherbone Co., 702, 718 Marshall Field Annex Bldg., 87 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

NURSE GIRL—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD. 3252 Vernon-av.

Employment Agencies.

COOK—SWEDISH; ALSO 3 GENERAL GIRLS; good refs. required. 3985 Cottage Grove-av.

COOKS—SECONDS AND GENERAL GIRLS IMmediately. Refs. MISS J. SQUIER, 186 53d-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, $8. Graphophone operator, experienced, $10. Bright girls, age 16, for light work, $3. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

TRINITY CHURCH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 101 26th-st., guaranteed help of all kinds furnished. Wanted—General housework girls.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — FIRST-CLASS, RAPID shorthand writer, neat and accurate; Remington or Oliver operator. Call the Oliver Typewriter Co.

TYPEWRITER—A YOUNG LADY TYPEWRITer to do theatrical work; one willing to travel for 16 weeks on Pacific coast tour preferred; state age and ability; must be bright and attractive; engagement first-class. Address D H 58, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—WHO ARE NOT AFRAID TO WORK can earn big money selling Dr. Field's Velvet Cream. Call at once. 402 Schiller Bldg.

LADIES—YOU'RE SURE OF SUCCESS; LEARN palmistry; be independent. 1508 Masonic Temple.

LADY—PROFESSIONAL OR GOOD AMAteur, for vaudeville. Call after 6 p. m., Thursday. Address F 114, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; wages $12 per week. Postoffice Box 1140.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT IN every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 26, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED — GENERAL STATE AGENT FOR the Cincinnati Safe and Lock Co. to handle their safes, vaults, and safety deposit work; to the proper party great inducements will be offered. Address company at Cincinnati, O., or call on W. C. HICKOX, 810 Old Colony Bldg.

LIVE AGENTS TO SELL LIVE FLORIDA ALLIgators; send 50 cents for sample. A. M. KELLER & CO., Jacksonville, Fla.

AGENTS TO HANDLE OUR HIGH GRADE PERfumes; our plan wins; large profits; terms reasonable. LEFFLER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS—Guaranteed salary in both positions. JOHN C. WINSTON & CO., 334 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

59 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEgant warm rooms; hot and cold water; good table; reasonable.

3665 LAKE-AV.—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINgle room, running water; first-class table board; near I. C. R. R.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV.—"HOTEL IROQUOIS"—Steam heated rooms with first-class board, $6 up; alcove, two persons, $12 to $16.

ELLIS-AV. AND 42D-ST., THE ALABAMA—Bright, neat, well-catered house; specially moderate rates; near all lines; boulevard trains 1 block.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.— Rooms with board.

1212 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE HEATED ROOMS with first-class table; walking distance.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT LARGE AND small rooms; good table; references; reasonable.

4100 LAKE-AV.—LOVELY PRIVATE HOME for three; no children; best transportation.

4001 GRAND-BLVD., FLAT D—NEWLY FURnished suite; near elevated train; board optional.

West Side.

300 S. MARSHFIELD-AV.—NEATLY FURnished rooms, board, steam heat; block to Met. L; reasonable; 15 minutes' down-town.

North Side.

FRONT ALCOVE WITH BOARD FOR TWO OR small family, in private house. Address F 322, Tribune office.

1036 CLARK-ST., NEAR BELDEN-AV.—COMfortable double room with board.

264 ONTARIO—DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT rooms; steam heat; porcelain bath; board optional.

Suburban.

EVANSTON, 2003 ORRINGTON-AV. — DElightful suite of rooms on second floor, with good board; references.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families, gentlemen, and transients.

YORKSHIRE, 1837 MICHIGAN-AV.—STEAM, elevator, electric bells, marble basins, running water, pure food; extra comfortable winter home.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—YOUNG MAN WOULD like room and board with private family near 43d-st., East of Cottage Grove-av.; state terms. Address F 340, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—TWO GENTS; WITH private family; must be good. Address F 345, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$3 TO $4 PER WEEK FOR PLEASant outside rooms, directly opposite public library; house strictly first-class; steam heat at all hours; no transients; take elevator. 6 E. Washington-st., Dearborn Park Building.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, 1 flight up; privilege of kitchen, gas, bath. 1732 Wabash-av., 2d entrance.

TO RENT—NICE ROOM FOR 2 MEN, WITH or without board; private. 3104 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 10.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, housekeeping or board; steam, modern; good transportation. WILCOX, 363 E. 43d-st., Flat 3.

TO RENT—ROOMS—ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 State-st.; $2 per week; steam heat and bath.

TO RENT—4739 CALUMET-AV.—NICE STEAM-heated rooms for one or two persons; reasonable.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, HEATED; breakfast, or without. 4355 St. Lawrence-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, one front alcove. 1907 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, hall bedroom, furnished, single or connected; steam heat, hot water, gas, bath; walking distance. 289 North State-st., Flat 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 449 W. Madison-st. and 86 Washington-st., houses, flats, rooms, stores of every description.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT — PLEASANT HOUSE; clean location; north 38th, east of State; man and wife; rent not over $25. Address F 380, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 5 UNFURNISHED rooms, house or flat; would furnish flat and share; South Side. Address F 212, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS AT KENWOOD—1 suite 4 rooms, 1 suite 6 rooms, in new building, s. e. cor. 47th-st. and Lake-av.; Illinois Central runs more than 100 trains to Van Buren-st. in 16 minutes; electric cars run in 47th-st., transferring with Indiana-av. and 7 other lines, with 5 cent fare. HAMILTON B. BOGUE, Agent, 'Phone 830 Main. 240 La Salle-st., cor. Jackson. 'Phone 1005 Oak. 12 E. 47th-st., Kenwood.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF FLATS and houses in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and along the line of the "Alley L," write, call, or telephone our South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av., Tel. 1124 Oakland. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE VINCENNES APARTMENT Hotel, 36th and Vincennes-av. Two to four room suites, furnished or unfurnished. Also single rooms. Special rates for the winter. Cuisine perfect in appointments.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM STEAM HEATed flat, good transportation; will rent very cheap. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 3 room flats; $10 to $15; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors, private storeroom. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—6049 CALUMET-AV.—NEW 4 AND 5 room flats, steam heat, hardwood; $25 up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$8 TO $14 FLATS, 2 TO 4 ROOMS, bath, etc.; 2922 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT OREGON Flats, 1520 Michigan-av., mosaic floors, tile baths, bell boys. Office.

TO RENT—CHOICE HEATED FLAT, 804 47TH-st., only $22.50; 2 electric lines, "L" station. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, $15; STEAM. LENOX, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—1613 DIVERSEY-BLVD., CHOICE 6-room steam heated flat; reasonable rent; janitor on premises. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT MODERN 6-ROOM flat; bathroom and gas range; $18. 1607 Buckingham-pl.

TO RENT—7 OUTSIDE ROOMS; STEAM, ETC.; cheap. 247 E. Ohio-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED houses and flats, So. and W. Sides; have several good tenants now and May 1. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, SOUTH Side; would purchase furniture at a bargain. Address F 326, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLAT N. of 12th-st.; 4 to 8 rooms. F 262, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR MILLINERY AND DRESSmaking, one of the 5 new stores, 61st-st., cor. Indiana-av.; living rooms in rear; rapidly growing neighborhood; one block from L station; electric cars on 61st-st. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—45 CLARK-ST., NEAR ASHLAND Block; will rent store and basement or entire building, 26x80, and remodeled to suit; rent moderate. Inquire 1601 Unity Building; rent, $250 to $300, according to space required.

TO RENT—STORE, 102 MADISON-ST., NEAR Dearborn, steam heat and elevators to upper floors if more space is required. HOLDEN & BUZZELL, 91 Hartford Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, 45X100 EACH, AT 102 Madison-st.; steam heat and elevators. HOLDEN & BUZZELL, 91 Hartford Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT—102 MADISON-ST., 4TH AND 5TH floors; steam heat, elevators, and power if required; size, 45 by 100 feet. HOLDEN & BUZZELL, 91 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc. Complete information on all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. If you are contemplating a change this year drop us a line or telephone and we will call to see you. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION JAN. 1—126 CLARK-st., near Madison, 4-story and basement building, size 20x80; suitable for any business. G. A. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st. Main 1899.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS, hotels, and offices in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st. Main 1899.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM; CENtrally located. Address F 302, Tribune office.

MINES AND MINING.

GOLD MINING AND SECURITY EXCHANGE, 161 La Salle-st.; handles manufactures, industrial stocks, Colo. gold mining, Joplin zinc and lead stocks.

PROMOTER WANTED—ON LARGE COAL field, near Chicago. D D 75, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—N. E. COR. 35TH-ST. and S. Park-av., 214x165. E. GOODRIDGE & Co., 86 Washington-st.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILORing, and millinery; perfect-fitting patterns 50c. cut to order. McDOWELL'S School, 78 State-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 300 stamps, 75c. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE SACRIFICE—Wabash-av., 25 feet, south 12th-st. Clark-st., 25 feet, north Polk-st. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st., Exc. Agt.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosures. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.—Forest-av., near 33d-st., modern 2-story and c., brick, and lot, $4,000; Ellis-av., near 43d-st., 3-story and stone front, 3 flats, great bargain; 58th-st., near Grand-blvd., 3-s. and c., stone front, 3 flats, bargain; also many other bargains.

FOR SALE—50 FT., WOODLAWN; FINE LIGHT all sides; $90; worth $100. 25 ft., Kenwood, $140; worth $175. Fiftieth, near Washington Park, 50 ft., $72.50. Campbell Investment Co., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOME, SWEET HOME— We have 20 modern homes of our own, near Washington Park, CHEAP, on your own terms. Send for list. HAGEMAN, Room 402, 92 State-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT BARGAIN SPEAK quick and make offer; 9-room house and 40-ft. lot on Monroe-av., near 56th-st. Address C F 450, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—MODERN APARTMENT BLDG.; inc., 10 p. c. net $48,000 and $75,000; better than stocks or bonds. M. S. EMBREE, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 4537 VINcennes-av.; open every day; see owner.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS TO MAKE $200? I wish to make quick sale of 705 W. Monroe-st.; very pleasant two-story and basement stone-front house; 11 rooms; fine condition; 2-story frame barn. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY. I will pay above sum to any one bringing customer to whom I sell; see it immediately. Owner, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—100 OR 400 FT. ON WEST SIDE; railroad switch connection made; will give bargain because I need money. Commission to brokers. P. O. Box 485.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN IN CHICAgo; 107 S. Leavitt-st., brick house, 14 rooms, and lot, only $4,750; easy terms. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL; WANT OFFER FOR 100x130, Warren-av., east Garfield Park; will divide 25 or 50 feet; owner. F 272, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANT OFFER; WILL SELL very cheap, as I am obliged to go away; 10-room, stone-front house in good condition, brick barn and good lot; State-st., near Goethe. Address C F 449, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—ALTItude, 150 feet; wooded hills, plateaus, and ravines; good streets; 1 to 10 acres; $300 per acre; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,375—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE ON lot 50x188 ft., Elmhurst; paved street, water, trees. J. R. CASE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NEW HARDWOOD fin. houses; all modern; $2,500-$4,000; small payment. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME TRACT, 30 ACRES, north shore; touches Northwestern railway; high, unexcelled location, overlooking Lake Michigan; first-class investment, and a bargain; money only. FRANK W. CAMPBELL, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL ACRE BARGAIN. 10 ACRES ON THE SOUTH SIDE, 5-cent fare, at only $1,500 an acre. Section and half section line. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY LEAVE YOUR MONEY IN a savings bank at 2½ per cent if you can take advantage of this offer: For Sale—35 acres of highly cultivated garden land, in close proximity to Milwaukee, a city of 300,000 inhabitants; price $14,000 cash; unincumbered, clear title; will guarantee to lease place for 5 years, with privilege of three more, at $700 per annum, and will give bond to secure payment of rent; if interested, address EMIL LINGSCH, care of Wellauer & Hoffmann Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—$20,000 WILL BUY 1,154-ACRE ranch, Eastern Nebraska; improvements cost $6000; netted owner $5,000 last year. A. GRAY, 77 S. Clark-st., Room 10.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE—PARTIES CONTEMPLATING CALifornia trip should join our Jan. 26 excursion, visiting LaKeview, Redlands, and other points of interest. BROWN, 549 Marquette Bldg.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LAKE DELAVAN, WIS.—BEAUtiful summer home; large house, ten acres of ground; a bargain for quick sale. E. H. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN ANY PART OF CITY, SOUTH Side preferred, a large flat bldg. where equity can be exchanged for good clear acres; will not assume over $30,000. ALLAN F. GORDON, 416 Reaper Block, Phone Main 36.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED S. SIDE for clear residence, Oak Park, $30,000; Michigan-av. res., $25,000, clear, for $30,000 apartment building; $100,000 clear apartment for clear acres to subdivide. M. S. EMBREE, 155 La Salle.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH LARGE CITY acquaintance would like to acquire an interest in some well established real estate office making a specialty of North Side property. Address F 306, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEAT RESIDENCE, ABOUT 8 rooms, north 39th, east of State; cash or assume about $2,500; balance A1 clear vacant. Address F 336, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORNER ON A BUSINESS STREET, vacant or cheap improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL EState or business for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—NORTH SHORE ACRES FOR $25,000 clear boulevard modern residence. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, MODERN FLAT building or business block; North Side; figure net income; location. Address F 263, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CICERO ACRES, $100,000 West Side block, clear of incumbrance; $15,000 Hyde Park corner apartment, mortgaged $5,000, for acres; $15,000 Madison-av. apartment, mortgage $7,000, for suburban home, farm, or vacant. TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT—S. E. COR. Short and Cologne-sts., 75x125, with large stable; street paved. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

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MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. TEL. MAIN 5042. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

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LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

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$1,000 TO $3,000, 6 PER CENT; IMPROVED; special terms. JOHN GOLDMAN, 175 Dearborn.

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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, VACANT, AND IMproved. No commission, attorney fee, or charge for drawing papers; at 5½ and 6 per cent in amounts from $1,500 to $10,000. Lower rates on large amounts. Loans under $1,500 at 6½ per cent. Chicago money. Borrower pays only for continuation of abstract, recording fees, and war revenue stamps. Application passed on in three days. If desired, money can be engaged now, interest to commence thirty days hence. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, 1105 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

WANT TO BORROW $15,000 ON ILLINOIS farm; fine improvements; valued at $30,000. Address F 305, Tribune office.

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MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY TO high-classed salaried people without indorser, mortgage, or security of any kind other than their own names; can repay in installments. Call and see me and you will receive as courteous treatment as your employer does at his bank. BREWER, 84 Adams-st., opposite Fair, R. 88.

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TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS AT LOWest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also to salaried people without mortgage. Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, And 1061 E. 61st-st., next to Alley "L." 61st-st. office open evenings until 9 o'clock.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 12 Haymarket Theater Bldg., 161 W. MADISON-ST., WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 216 and 217. Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

NOTICE— MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 25. Before you loan on your furniture stop and think where it is best to go. And why it is I make more loans than any three loan men in Chicago. In twenty years I have made 71,000 loans, not from advertisements, but by simply treating every honest man as a brother. I have not only retained their trade, but have got their friends also. I loan my own money. Agents, corporations, and that class of men that will promise anything only what they intend to do you will avoid. And your papers free if you cut this out and call on me. Deception never used, and justice to all is the motto of S. RICHARDSON. 139 Madison-st., Suite 25.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 503, and SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK. Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shops, etc. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal in sums to suit in easy monthly installments, at the lowest rates and easiest terms in city; courteous treatment. Eagle Loan Co., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

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EASTERN SANITARIUM, 182 STATE-ST., Suite 50, next door to Fair, opp. Palmer House. Treats all female complaints. Uses the mildest methods and greatest precautions. All diseases peculiar to the female sex may be trusted to our care. We use the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN; NO DANGER. Thoroughly reliable and efficient. Elegant steam-heated rooms. Confinements taken; infants adopted; male and female physicians. Trained nurses. Prices reasonable. Kind attention; clean, motherly home. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited; will take one to work for board. Consultation free. Letters answered. Hours, 9—6; Sunday, 10—2.

DR. MINA BELLE TAKES LADIES BEFORE and during confinement at her private residence; diseases peculiar to women treated successfully; infants adopted; letters answered. 2331 Indiana-av.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM— 23 Ewing-pl., nr. Robey, North, and Milwaukee-avs.—Elegant private residence neighborhood; no noise from street traffic; the most successful retreat in the city for ladies before and during confinement or kindred peculiar ailments. Our latest scientific methods, with strict antiseptic precautions, insure absolute success. We have saved lives jeopardized by the incompetent. Beware of impostors who promise much but give no relief. Our experienced surgeons and nurses appeal to you in the name of humanity to make rigid investigation before trusting your health, money, and good name to the unscrupulous. Every case is diagnosed by a most searching examination. Fees according to conditions. We are reasonable, honorable, and confidential. Take one to work. DR. NAHIN, Supt., MRS. DR. JOHNSON, Sec. Consultation-room, 155 STATE-ST., 3d floor. Hours, 9 to 6. Sun., 10 to 2. Call or write at office or sanitarium.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR— All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited. Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature. LADY PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE. DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG. Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 1.

MRS. DR. NATHAN, 30 LAFLIN-ST., ONE block from W. Madison, has had 25 years' experience in all delicate cases of women; a graduate of the Royal University of Vienna; takes ladies before and during confinement; babies adopted; treats female complaints and irregularities with entirely new method. Mondays and Saturdays consultation, examination, and advice free.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

557 JACKSON-BLVD.— MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies during confinement; babies adopted; treats female complaints and irregularities; success positively guaranteed; information free.

155 STATE-ST., R. A., THIRD FLOOR—MRS. DR. YORK takes ladies before and during confinement; treats female complaints and irregularities; babies adopted; advice free.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female trouble and irregularities, etc., by never failing method, without operation or bad results; 24 yrs.' exp.; private home for patients.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 1—Specialist in delicate diseases and irregularities of women; private home in confinement cases; infants adopted; terms reasonable; advice free.

279 W. ADAMS—MRS. DR. CZARA, EXPERT in female diseases; private home for confinements; adopt infants; terms reasonable; consultation free.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for patients; infants adopted; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

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DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

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Your OPPORTUNITY to get your money's worth is TODAY.

To miss one of our piano bargains means: Regret TOMORROW.

Here they are:
A good second-hand upright, $90.
A large used upright, worth $275, for $125.
A strictly new, modern upright, beautiful case, brilliant tone, worth $250, for $140.
A large used upright, splendid condition, worth $300, for $155.
One largest sized $550 used Hallet & Davis upright, elaborate case, for $165.
A large Knabe upright in real rosewood case, splendid condition, $175.
One new mahogany $350 Hallet & Davis upright, discontinued style, in A1 condition, $225.
One used $500 rosewood Hallet & Davis upright, will still last a lifetime, $235.
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One mahogany parlor grand, little used, just as good as new, at your own price.
Squares, $25 and up.
Organs, $15 and up.

Easy payments if desired.
New stool and cover free with each instrument.

Remember, we guarantee to save you money.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, R. K. MAYNARD, Manager. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

IN OUR JANUARY SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS

We are offering remarkable bargains in new and used pianos, for example:
Good square pianos, from $10 to $50.
Good used upright pianos, from $75 to $275. Included in this lot are Estey, Chickering, Knabe, and Decker Bros.' pianos.
We have several new Kimball pianos, slightly damaged in finish [but fully warranted], at liberal discounts.
Used reed organs in great variety, $10 to $20.
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Good substantial pipe organs [used], $600 to $1,000.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av., just so. of Jackson-st.

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The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
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P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

GEO. P. BENT, "CROWN" PIANO. The only one of "many tones." "CROWN" ORGAN. Best for church and home. THE ANGELUS Plays any music on any piano. THE SYMPHONY. A "self-playing," or "you-playing" organ. BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS. Prices and terms to suit people's purses. 209 Wabash-av. 266 Wabash-av. 249 Washington-blvd. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF SECONDhand pianos, square and upright, that have been taken in exchange for new Vose pianos, and a lot of nice uprights that have been rented some; all to be sold at low prices, on your own terms. Call or write for prices. VOSE & SONS' PIANO CO., Manufacturers, 248 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY— We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE. It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired. Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

WE ARE OFFERING GOOD STANDARD UPright pianos such as Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Fischer, Hallet & Davis, and many others, at prices ranging from $100 to $300; a number of Sterling upright pianos for $150 each; every instrument fully guaranteed. Pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CAUTION!—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE of bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

HANDSOME STEINWAY UPRIGHT, FANCY front, equal to new, $350; Hallet & Davis extra large fancy mahogany upright, $185; Genuid upright, $125. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH, 200 FINE new upright pianos; all kinds genuine light wood cases; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

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LARGE HANDSOME MAHOGANY CHASE UPright, $175; large mahogany Leland upright, a little shopworn, $165; Lyon & Healy upright, $100. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

FULL SIZE KNABE UPRIGHT, $275; FINE Kurtzmann upright, equal to new, $160; Emerson upright, $130; Engel & Schaff upright, $65. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO, $125; PAYMENT $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

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DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT PIANO, $150; PAYments $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

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$145 WILL BUY A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

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ANDREWS, 480 STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; no connection with any store of this kind.

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MONEY TO START YOU IN BUSINESS OR TO enlarge your business. Call on American Investors Co., 655 and 658 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—THE FINEST REStaurant, with bar attached, in Toledo, O., less than half cost; will exchange for real estate; interior finished entirely in marble. Call or address 119 Hartford Building, Chicago.

A WESTERN BUSINESS-MAN, LATE U. S. Minister, is about to visit Hawaii, will undertake reasonable commission for business house or manufacturing establishment; interview can be arranged. Address C F 454, Tribune office.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.; OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

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WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the 10th regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company, in the Rookery Building, at the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 13th, 1899, to the opening of business February 16th, 1899. T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—PIONEER WHEELS. 1899 catalogue free. 1899 price $40. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

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†K.W. II. Jan. 28, 11 am	†Ems ... Feb. 25, 11 am
†Aller ... Feb. 4, 11 am	†Saale ... Mch. 4, 11 am
*F. Bism'k. Feb. 11, 11am	†Aller ... March 18, 11 am

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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90, 92 Dearborn-st., Chicago. — Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT BY THE twin screw express steamship Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American line, leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem and Dead Sea), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE— Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

A. Victoria ... April 6	F. Bismarck ... May 4

Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Phoenicia ... Jan. 23	Brasilia ... Feb. 4
Pennsylvania ... Jan. 28	Palatia ... Feb. 11

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Jn. 24, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 21, 10 am
Saale, Tu., Jn. 31, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Mar. 7, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON]. Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections to Paris.

S.S. Paris ... Jan. 25	S.S. Paris ... Feb. 15
S.S. St. Paul ... Feb. 1	S.S. St. Paul ... Feb. 22
S.S. St. Louis ... Feb. 8	S.S. St. Louis ... Mch. 1

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Sailing every Saturday.

S.S. Pennland ... Jan. 21	S.S. Rhynland ... Feb. 4
S.S. Russia ... Jan. 28	S.S. Belgenland. Feb. 11

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

S.S. Friesland ... Jan. 25	S.S. Westernland. Feb. 8
S.S. Southwark ... Feb. 1	S.S. Kensington. Feb. 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

COOK'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES to Egypt and the Holy Land Feb. 11th and 18th, March 4th.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE Feb. 18th; all expenses included on high-class trip of two months; $325.

CONDUCTED PARTY TO HAWAIIAN IS. and volcano leaving San Francisco Jan. 26th, with all expenses; $235.

CRUISES TO BERMUDA, THE TROPICS, Porto Rico, Cuba, Feb. 4th, 16th, 25th; elegant steamer New York to Bermuda every week; $50 round trip.

STATEROOMS SECURED on HONOLULU, JAPAN, MANILA, and ATLANTIC STEAMERS; lowest rates. Tickets without escort over all railroads and steamship lines; programs free from THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool. Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Teutonic	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Britannic	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
Majestic	Feb. 8	Mar. 8
Germanic	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Cymric, 9 a. m.	Jan. 17	Feb. 21

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE. Established 1840 and never lost a life. The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA," 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. And the Fast Express Passenger Steamships "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE— New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin-screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First Cabin, $62.50 and upward; Second Cabin, $45. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers, called Second Cabin; rate, $40. Genl. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Ethiopia ... Noon, Jan. 28	Furnessia. Noon, Feb. 25
Anchoria ... Noon, Feb. 11	Ethiopia. Noon, Mch. 11

For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco; NIPPON MARU [via Honolulu] ... Jan. 25, 1 p. m. RIO DE JANEIRO [via Honolulu] ... Feb. 2, 1 p. m. COPTIC [via Honolulu] ... Feb. 11, 1 p. m. For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA— BY PRINCE'S LINE NEW STEAMERS. CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS.

Spartan Prince ... Feb. 4	Trojan Prince ... Mch. 18
Tartar Prince ... Feb. 25	Spartan Prince, April 8

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS. Halifax to Liverpool. S. S. Gallia ... Dec. 30. Lowest rates for all classes. C. F. WENHAM, Telephone 4288 Main. 186A S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—FOR RACINE and Milwaukee every day, 8 p. m. Fare $1.00. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	*6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*12:25 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis	*6:30 pm	*12:45 am
Duluth Limited	*10:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad.	*6:30 pm	*7:00 am
Eau Claire	†8:30 am	c7:10 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	†10:15 pm †8:30 am	*9:55 pm †6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	*3:00 am	†9:55 pm
Sioux City and Dakotas	*10:15 pm	*7:10 am
Sioux City	*6:30 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	*6:30 pm †11:30 am	*9:30 am *6:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	†3:00 pm	†11:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	*3:00 am †5:00 pm	†4:00 pm c7:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., M'nominee	†5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 pm *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *9:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p. m., s6:35 p. m.; Ar. †8:45 a. m., †11:50 p. m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a. m., *5:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *2:00 p. m., †7:00 a. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	*5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	*5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*9:10 pm	*7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	*8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	*8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train		
Springfield & Decatur	†8:25 am	*7:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail X	*9:10 pm	*12:15 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	*2:50 am	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	†5:45 pm	*7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	*8:40 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	*3:05 pm	
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford Passenger	†11:45 pm	*6:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	†10:10 am	†7:20 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	†6:30 pm	†1:30 pm

*Daily. $On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Davenport	*3:00 am	*4:35 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail	*9:00 am	*2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	*9:00 am	*7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	*3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†4:00 pm	†9:42 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†3:20 pm	†10:55 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	†5:20 pm	†3:10 am
Peru Accommodation	†5:00 pm	†8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Colo. & Texas Express		
Peoria	*5:45 pm	*9:55 am
Omaha Limited	*5:45 pm	*4:35 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, has composite Library, Buffet Car and Pullman equipm't, Dining Car Serv.	*7:55 pm *10:00 pm	*2:00 pm *8:10 am
Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo. & Tex.	*11:30 pm	*7:00 am
Peoria and Davenport	*11:30 pm	*7:00 am
Des Moines and Omaha	*11:30 pm	*7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st., Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*8:30 am	*9:45 pm
Milwaukee	†8:30 am	*9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad. and West.	*11:30 am	*11:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	†11:30 am	†4:00 pm
Green Bay	†2:00 pm	†7:30 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	†3:00 pm	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	†3:00 pm	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee	†3:00 pm	†1:10 pm
Milwaukee	*5:00 pm	*6:20 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs—S'x City	*5:00 pm	*8:20 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*6:15 pm	*8:20 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*6:15 pm	*8:25 am
The Pioneer Limited	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West.	‡5:00 pm	
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	‡10:30 pm	*9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*10:30 pm	*7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	*10:30 pm	*8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. $Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	†8:30 am	†6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	†8:30 am	†6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	†8:30 am	†2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Springs	*10:00 am	*2:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*10:00 am	*2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	*2:35 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	*2:35 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†4:30 pm	†2:35 pm
Ottawa and Streator	†4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	†4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*6:00 pm	*9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	*6:00 pm	*9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	*6:30 pm	*8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*6:30 pm	*8:47 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	*8:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	*8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	‡10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 100 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	†5:12 am	†5:50 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	†1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		†7:40 pm
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	†5:08 pm	†9:38 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	*6:00 pm	*8:42 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	*9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket office, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	D†8:00 am	D†7:30 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	†8:00 am	†7:30 pm
Ind. Mn. Spgs. & T. Haute	†10:00 am	†11:45 am
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	*1:00 pm	*1:00 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D*5:45 pm	D*8:45 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	D*11:34 pm	*6:35 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Kan. City, St. Joseph	*6:45 pm	*10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	*10:00 am
Sycamore & Byron Local	†3:10 pm	†10:25 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M. 1619; depot, H. 735. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	*3:00 pm	*7:20 am
St. Louis Limited Express	*9:10 pm	*7:20 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*1:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	†3:20 pm	†9:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	*3:00 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*7:15 am
Cont'ntal Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:05 n'n	*2:30 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†12:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	*6:00 pm	[illegible]
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Spgfld. & St. Louis Day Local	*9:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	*9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	*9:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	†5:00 pm	†10:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	†7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	*3:00 pm	*6:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 23d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. November 13, 1898.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	†6.50 am	†7.15 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	†6.50 am	
Grand Rapids Express	†11.45 am	†2.10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	*9.10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	*3.00 pm	*5.50 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†4.15 pm	†5.15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	†4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	*9.35 pm	*6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	*7.50 am
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	*11.30 pm	*7.20 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	*11.30 pm	*6.30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:30 am	†7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	*10:30 am	*7:40 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	*3:00 pm
Eastern Express	*3:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	*5:30 pm	*5:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	†5:20 pm	†4:00 pm
New York & Boston Exp.	*8:40 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	*9:00 pm	*7:30 am
	*3:02 am	

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washington, Balt., Phil., N. Y.	*2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 am	*5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 am	*5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:45 am	*5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati		*5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	†3:30 pm	†10:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:23 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	†5:25 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	*5:25 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	*5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	*8:20 pm	*7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:20 pm	*7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:30 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City Ticket Office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fare charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash., Pitts. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily.

WRECK OF CLEVELAND BRIDGE.

Loss from Breaking Dam Under Willson Structure Estimated to Be from $10,000 to $40,000.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Willson avenue bridge went down this morning when the dam broke under the bridge.

The dam which caused the trouble ran across the line of Willson avenue, which was formerly on a level with the dam, but which was raised to the height of the adjacent hills last summer and a bridge thrown across the gulley. A few days ago the culvert under the bridge which formed the escape of the dam became choked up and began to back up water rapidly.

Two days ago the dam was thought to be in danger and yesterday it began to crack. Before the culvert could be cleared the water washed a way for itself through the dam and undermined the bridge piers.

The break occurred directly over the center of the chasm in the middle of a sixty foot span. A thirty foot span on the south was carried down and a thirty foot span on the north. Two adjoining thirty foot spans were carried over and so badly damaged that they will have to be replaced with new ones.

One hundred and twenty feet of the bridge actually fell, while sixty feet additional is practically a total loss and will have to be replaced.

On either side of the middle of the sixty foot span, where the bridge parted, the bridge sank down to the bottom by its own weight. The wrecked sections were still attached to the bridge proper and formed a precipitous slope from the bottom of the gully to the floor of the bridge.

The damage to the bridge is variously estimated. Engineer Force gave it as his opinion the damage would probably be covered by $10,000. Mr. Gribben, City Engineer Rawson's assistant, stated the damage might amount to $30,000 or $40,000.

The twelve inch gas main which passed under the bridge was carried down by the wreckage. The gas had been turned off in Willson avenue main previous to the wreck. Gas consumers who received their supply from the Willson avenue main will likely be inconvenienced for a short time until the main is repaired.

The Willson avenue bridge was built by the Nickel Plate railroad and the city, the street railroads, by agreement, paying $10,000 of the city's share. The part paid for by the Nickel Plate extended from the Nickel Plate tracks 503 feet to the south abutment. The total cost to the Nickel Plate of its share was about $50,000. The city paid $18,500. The bridge was opened on March 3, 1898.

The agreement between the railroad company and the city provides that the railroad company must keep the bridge in repair. However, as the damage was primarily caused by the bursting of a water pipe, which caused the clogging of the sewer, the chances are that the Nickel Plate will decline to stand the expense of repairing the structure.

Martell Declared Insane.

Ambrose Martell of Peoria, Ill., who told the police on Sunday afternoon he was in danger of being killed by a mob of his enemies at the Leland Hotel, was declared insane yesterday by a jury in Judge Batten's court. He said he was willing to go to the sanitarium if he were sure the finding of the court would not influence President McKinley against him as a candidate for Postmaster General for Cuba.

Library Board to Reorganize.

Trustees of the Public Library board will reorganize on Jan. 27 by electing a successor to the late President, Dr. J. B. Hamilton. Huntington W. Jackson, who was named by the Mayor last Monday to fill out the term of the late Dr. Hamilton, is in Europe, and is not expected back before March 1. His term expires in April.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Wool underwear...gigantic clearance.

Today—that eagerly awaited once-a-year occasion—when our entire stock of winter underwear must be closed out to make room for spring goods—the time when all odd lines—shopworn—soiled and mussed underwear—also special lots of fine grades, including "mill seconds"—in fact, a radical closing out of all winter underwear for men, women, and children regardless of cost or value.



Ladies' wool mixed vests and drawers,
Ladies' wool mixed black tights,
Ladies' heavy union suits, Egyptian yarn,
Ladies' silk mixed vests,
Children's wool vests and pantalettes—values up to $1.00—

45c

Ladies' Australian wool vests and drawers,
Ladies' full-fashioned wool tights,
Ladies' wool mixed union suits,
Children's wool tights,
Children's wool mixed union suits—values up to $1.50—

69c



Ladies' silk and wool mixed vests, long and short sleeves,
Ladies' silk mixed vests, long sleeves,
Ladies' equestrienne tights,
Men's heavy imported ribbed underwear,
Men's fine English cashmere shirts and drawers—values up to $2.00—

95c

Ladies' imported merino vests,
Ladies' fine merino union suits,
Men's camel's hair and Australian wool underwear,

Portieres, curtains, couch covers: rare values.

Today—that great record-breaking—prestige-gathering portiere and curtain sale announced a few days ago—gathering force with the spread of the news of its marvelous values—will be reinforced with fresh lots—values that will still further spread the fame of this stupendous curtain movement—that half import cost opportunity.

2.25 for $6 couch covers—60 inches wide—fringed all round—heavy quality and beautiful in effect—blue, pink and gold predominating color combinations.

1.45 for $5 oriental couch covers—superb quality—beautiful colorings—fringed on four sides—and, best of all, a selection from 20 styles and color combinations.

2.75 for $6.50 French tapestry curtains—not a misquoted value—but an actual $6.50 curtain—four colors—red, olive, cream and blue.

90c for $3 oriental curtains—3 yds. long, 50 inches wide—fringed top and bottom—just the thing for furnishing nooks, cozy corners and dens.

20c for $1 upholstery squares—24-inch squares of elegant French tapestries, oriental fabrics and velours—a new lot—for sofa pillows and chair seats.

5.00 for $15 tapestry portieres—for library and dining-room doors—the most exquisite French productions—thick and heavy—fast, rich colors.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dantsu rugs: Oriental designs.

Today—first showing of twenty bales of that 50,000 Dantsu rug consignment—including every wanted size—every choice, rare design and color combination—all newly priced to quickly dispose of the entire shipload—phenomenal values—rare low prices which can never again be repeated.

18x36—	30c	6x6—	2.40	9x9—	5.40
26x54—	65c	12x18—	14.40	9x10.6—	6.30
30x60—	85c	2.6x12—	2.00	3x9—	1.80
9x12—	7.20	2.6x15—	2.50	3x12—	2.40
9x15—	9.00	6x9—	3.60	3x15—	3.00
10x14—	9.35				

Rare carpet chance.

Half price.

Today—the greatest carpet opportunity of the season—a once-in-a-lifetime chance to secure high-class Brussels carpet at less than half usual price:

Choice of 100 pieces of fine quality—high-class Brussels carpeting—in handsome up-to-date designs and colorings—patterns the mills will not duplicate the coming season—on sale today in the Wabash avenue basement carpet section at

37½c

—per yard—

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Before stock counting

coat & suit clearing: $30 for $10.



$20 to $30 coats & jackets—all new garments in the latest & most fashionable styles—remainders of our own lines & of the L. Heilprin & Co. stock—in kerseys, cheviots, coverts, etc.—blue & black—beautifully tailored & silk lined throughout with fine taffeta silk or Skinner's satin—in colors & black—785 of our choicest $20, $25 & $30 coats—reduced to

$10

$20 to $30 tailormade suits—tight-fitting, fly or box front effects—fine cheviot, fine coverts, venetians, broadcloths, Oxford mixtures, etc.—in blue, brown, gray, tan & black—some braid trimmed—silk-lined throughout with heavy silk taffeta—plain or stripe—colors or black—latest cut skirts—650 of the season's handsomest suits for

$10



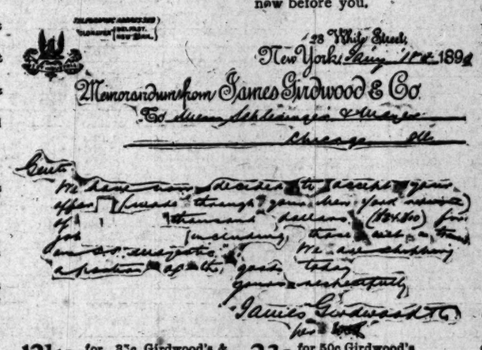
New spring plaid homespun dress skirts—$8¾ for plaid dress skirts to order—imported plaid homespun & camel's hair—latest patterns & fashions—$8.75 percaline lined—$15 silk lined—to measure.

Immense Purchase

$24,800 worth wet linens at 47c on the dollar.

Absolutely nothing the matter with them—all are fine Irish linens—perfect in every respect—only wet in crossing the Atlantic & closed out at 47c on the dollar.

Today's prices offer unprecedented savings. Extraordinary selling preparations have been made. The greatest linen bargains of the century are now before you.



48c for 75c Girdwood's wet damasks.
70c for $1¼ Girdwood's wet napkins.
75c for $1.50 wet fringed & plain cloths.
$1¼ for $2¼ wet hemstitched cloths.
20c for 45c wet bath towels.
12½c for 25c Girdwood's wet towels.
39c for 75c wet bed spreads.
$1.19 for $2¼ hemmed & fringed wet spreads.
$2¾ for $6 Girdwood's wet cloths—2½ & 3 yds. long
$3.98 for $10 Girdwood's wet cloths—2½, 3 & 3½ yds. long.
$7½ for $20 Girdwood's wet cloths—all widths & lengths.
$4 for $9 wet hemstitched sets—2½ yds. long.
$9¾ for $17½ wet hemstitched sets, 3 yds. long
$1½ for $2½ Girdwood's wet napkins.
$2.48 for $4 Girdwood's wet napkins.
$3¾ for $7½ Girdwood's wet double damask napkins

12½c for 35c Girdwood's & Webb's towels.
25c for 50c Girdwood's & Webb's towels—hemstitched and fringed.
50c for $1 Girdwood's & Webb's towels.
200 pieces of fine Irish damasks—water soaked—cut up into cloth lengths for immediate disposal,
$1.35 for $2¼ Girdwood's wet damasks.

23c for 50c Girdwood's wet damasks.
12c for wet fringed tea doilies.
2c for 5c glass and honeycomb towels.
7c for 15c wet hemstitched huck towels.
2½c for 5c wet crash & glass toweling.

One great table of sample napkins, pieces of damasks, crashes, doilies & wash cloths—worth to 50c—choice at **5c**

65c for $1 Girdwood's wet damask.
98c for $1¼ Girdwood's wet damask.
10c for 18c Girdwood's wet crashes.
15c for 25c Girdwood's huck & damask toweling.
$3½ for $7½ Girdwood's wet linen sheets.
63c for $1½ wet linen pillow cases.
92c for $1¾ wet bed spreads.
$1¾ for $3½ wet fringed bed spreads.

Basement—Girdwood's wet linens.

5c for 10c wet crashes—all kinds.
9c for 15c Girdwood's wet damask toweling.
59c for $1 wet bed spread.
39c for 69c Girdwood's bleached damask.
1c each for sample pcs. damask, large enough for 2 napkins.

Phenomenal purchase.

Great undermuslin sensation: 45c on the dollar.

A remarkable purchase of surplus & excess orders at 45c on the dollar—from America's foremost makers of women's *finest* underwear—ten splendid lots:



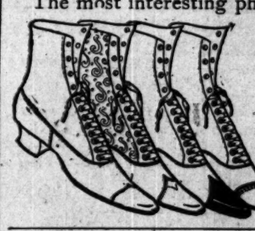
25c for 50c & 65c muslin underwear.
45c for 75c & 89c muslin underwear.
65c for $1 & $1.10 muslin underwear.
85c for $1.35 & $1¼ muslin underwear.
95c for $1¾ & $2 muslin underwear.
$1.15 for $2 & $2¼ muslin underwear.

Basement undermuslins—18c for 50c umbrella drawers . . . 25c for 50c chemises . . . 5c for 15c covers . . . 25c for 65c gowns . . . 25c for 50c walking skirts—soiled & mussed underwear at ¼, ⅓ & ½ price.

Before stock counting

clearing fine $5 shoes $2.85

The most interesting phase of the shoestore reorganization. The greatest values yet offered. We may never be able to offer greater values—but we're pursuing a definite plan & stand back for nothing. The shoes—*the entire present stock*—must go—& the reductions will make them go. This is what it means:



All the $3.50 & $4 shoes—*10 complete lines*—every style, every size, every width—absolutely nothing wrong with them—all go at $2.85,

$2.85 for $5 shoes. for $4½ shoes. for $4 shoes. for $3½ shoes.

All the $4.50 & $5 shoes—*but incomplete lines and odd lots*—embracing among the various sorts, however, 'most all styles & all sizes—reduced to $2.85.

It's a great bargain chance—the greatest yet—with $5, $4.50, $4 & $3.50 shoes reduced to $2.85. Second floor.

Before stock counting...

real lace curtain reductions.

Taking losses never taken before. Nearly a thousand pairs of the finest real hand-made lace curtains must go to make room for new importations & to help along the scheme for reorganization that will make this curtain store more than ever before Chicago's bargain headquarters.

$38 for $65 genuine Saxony Brussels lace curtains—elegant.
$23 for $50 genuine Arabian lace curtains—copied from rare old lace—beautifully executed.
$16 for $30 genuine Battenberg lace curtains—wide lace edge & wide double insertion scrim or lace centers.
$9.65 for $25 genuine Marie Antoinette lace curtains—Louis XVI. & other effects.
98c for $2.25 striped grenadine curtains—100 pairs to close.
$9 for $20 genuine Battenberg curtains—lace edge insertion.
$7.35 for $15 real Battenberg lace edging & insertion.
$5.85 for $12 real Irish point curtains—wide border—beautifully hand worked designs.
$2.95 for $6 Arabian sash curtains—beautifully embroidered effects.
$2.50 for $5.00 first quality tapestry portiere, fringed top & bottom—one of the season's best sellers at $5.00 a pair—they go for $2.50.
$2.65 for $5¼ extra quality fish-net curtains—rich linen lace designs.
98c for $2 dainty ruffled curtains—in blue, green, gold, red & white dots—stripes & figures.
58c for $1¼ white ruffled muslin curtains—in dots & stripes.
7c for 25c striped muslin in red, blue & gold.

Direct union loop bridge entrance *into* the department—Wabash & Madison station—through to State—connecting with *all* elevated trains.

Before stock counting

sale Adams & Westlake beds.

300 of the famous Adams & Westlake enameled iron beds at quarter to third off the lowest retail prices. They are among S. & M.'s best 1898 patterns—but they are dropped for '99 numbers. This makes no difference to those who know the value of money. The chance is too rare:



$3½ for $6 A. & W. enameled beds—full size—bow foot—brass trimmed.
$5 for $7½ A. & W. enameled beds—full size—bow foot—brass top rods & spindles.
$8 for $12 A. & W. full size enameled beds—bow foot—full brass trimmed.
$10 for $15 A. & W. enameled beds—1¼-in. pillars—bow foot—heavy brass trimmings—fleur de lis ornaments—choice of three patterns—including beds like cut.

$12 for $15 curled hair mattresses—full 40 lbs.—best ticking—made in 1 or 2 parts.
$18 for $24 mattresses—best long drawn hair—choice of various fancy tickings—made to order—full 40 lbs.—one or two parts.

Direct union loop bridge entrance *into* the department—Wabash & Madison station—through to State—connecting with *all* elevated trains.

N. W. COR. STATE AND QUINCY.

PUTNAM

N. W. COR. STATE AND QUINCY.

Daylight Clothing House.

Men's & Boys' Clothing One-Half Value.

Your Cash Will Work Wonders Now. It will secure you the ***lowest prices*** we or any other clothing house ever put on Fine Clothing. Our great sale of the ***Miner, Beal & Co.'s Wholesale Stock*** offer the most amazing bargains of a generation.

Men's and Youths' $10 Suits and Overcoats.....$5.00
It sounds ridiculous—but remember, these are $10 values cut in half.
Men's and Youths' $15 Suits and Overcoats, half-value price.....$7.50
Men's and Youths' $20 Suits and Overcoats, half-value price.....$10.00
Men's and Youths' $25 Suits and Overcoats, half-value price.....$12.50
Men's and Youths' $30 Suits and Overcoats, half-value price.....$15.00
Men's and Youths' $35 Suits and Overcoats, half-value price.....$17.50
Men's $40 Patent Beaver Overcoats, half value price.....$20.00
Men's $45 Carr's Melton Overcoats, half-value price.....$22.50

There is not a fictitious value mentioned or marked on any of these Suits or Overcoats. They are every one of them fresh, new, 1899 garments, direct from M., B. & Co.'s great workshops.

Men's Ulsters ⅓ Value.

$40, $35 and $25 imported Athlone (Ireland) Frieze, Shetland and Fur Beaver Ulsters; half value prices $20.00, $17.50 and.....$12.50
$20, $18 and $15 Ulsters, half value prices, $10.00, $9.00 and.....$7.50

Men's and Youths' Trousers ⅓ Value.

$10 Imported Worsted Trousers.....$5.00
$8 Imported Worsted Trousers.....$4.00
$7 Sawyer Worsted Trousers.....$3.50
$5 Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Trousers.....$2.50
$2.50 All-Wool Trousers.....$1.25

Boys' and Children's Clothing—Half Our Usual Low Prices.

Here's to the Boys—Little and Big—Juvenile Suits, the newest and best styles, ages 3 to 8, one-half the usual low prices. Little Top Coats and Reefers, ages 3 to 8. Fine Two-Piece Suits, ages 8 to 16. Three-Piece Knee Pants Suits, ages 3 to 16. Fine Chinchilla Frieze Reefers, ages 8 to 16. Nobby Overcoats and Warm, Heavy Ulsters, ages 14 to 19. Big Boys' Long Pants Suits, ages 14 to 19, in great variety and at one-half our usual low prices, make this an opportunity, indeed, to clothe the boys.

Now Comes Odds and Ends.

Men's All-Wool Coats from $10 suits.....$1.50
Men's All-Wool Vests from $10 suits.....75c
Men's All-Wool Pants from $10 suits.....$1.25
Men's $1.00 Fancy Bosom Shirts.....50c
Men's 50c Neckwear, Bows, Puffs and Tecks.....15c
Men's 75c and $1.00 Undershirts and Drawers.....35c
Men's $2.00 and $3.50 Fur Gloves.....75c
Men's $1.00 Winter Caps.....50c
Boys', ages 8 to 12, $7.50 Ulsters.....$2.95
Boys', ages 5 to 8, $7.50 Cape Coats.....$1.50
Boys', ages 15 and 16, $3.50 Vest Suits.....$1.50
Boys', ages 14 and 15, $12.00 Overcoats.....$5.00
Boys', ages 14 to 19, $6.00 Suits.....$2.95
Boys', ages 14 to 19, $2.00 Long Pants.....$1.00
Boys' $1.00 Fancy Bosom Shirts.....45c
Boys' 50c Undershirts and Drawers.....25c
Boys' 50c All-Wool Caps.....19c
Children's $1.00 Fancy Tams.....25c
Children's $1.00 Fauntleroy Blouses.....49c
Boys' $1.25 Corduroy Trousers.....79c
50c Knee Trousers.....25c
75c Knee Trousers.....38c
$1.00 Knee Trousers.....50c

Open Saturdays until 9 p. m. Mail orders with cash promptly filled.
Free Vest Pocket Diary for 1899 sent by mail on receipt of 2 cents.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Stupendous Sale of

New Black Taffetas.

NOW IN PROGRESS—our annual sale of Fine Black Taffetas—a once-a year event that has taught thousands of our leading dressmakers and manufacturers to supply their season's wants at a great saving. The splendid response which invariably follows our silk advertisements is due to our splendid value-giving. On no former occasion have we presented such extraordinary qualities as this sale affords.

Black Taffetas.

All Black Taffetas are of the very finest weave and purest dye—taffetas that bear the Stevens excellence and carry the Stevens dependability.

20-in. Imported Black Taffeta—60c quality for.....39c
21-in. Imported Black Taffeta—85c quality for.....59c
21-in. Imported Black Taffeta—90c quality for.....69c
21-in. Imported Black Taffeta—$1.00 quality for.....79c
27-in. Imported Black Taffeta—90c quality for.....69c
27-in. Imported Black Taffeta—$1.25 quality for.....98c
21-in. Imp'rt'd Black Taffeta—$1.50 quality for.....$1.19
20-in. Imported Black Taffeta—60c quality for.....39c
21-in. Domestic Black Taffeta—85c quality for.....61c
21-in. Domestic Black Taffeta—$1.00 quality for.....79c
27-in. Domestic Black Taffeta—$1.00 quality for.....79c
Black Satin Crystals—90c quality for.....55c

Satin Duchesse.

Satin Duchesse, the acknowledged queen of all black silks, Chicago's acknowledged silk house offers values for this week that must still further impress on silk buyers that we not only sell the best, but sell the best the cheapest.

21-in. Black Satin Duchesse—the 65c quality for.....45c
21-in. Black Satin Duchesse—the 85c quality for.....65c
24-in. Black Satin Duchesse—the $1.00 quality for.....79c
21-in. Black Satin Duchesse—the $1.00 quality for.....79c
21-in. Black Satin Duchesse the $1.25 quality for.....87½c
22-in. Black Satin Duchesse—the $1.50 quality for.....98c
20-in. Black Peau de Sole—the $1.00 quality for.....65c
21-in. Black Peau de Sole—the $1.25 quality for.....79c
21-in. Black Satin Peau de Sole—the $1.50 quality for.....98c
Black Satin Brocades—the 85c quality for.....39c
Blk. Gros Grain Brocades—$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 quality for.....79c

Advance Shipments—New Printed Foulards and Spring Novelty Silks and all the new spring pastel colorings. Special opening prices. 6,000 Silk Remnants on sale today—remnants of all those high-class Novelty and Black and Colored Silks—at 75c, 50c, and 25c.

Scholle's good furniture.

China Cabinets.



Guardians of the dainty pieces of Cut Glass, rare China and odd Porcelain, so dear to the heart of the woman of the house; keeping all such safe away from dirt and dust, as well as from *little hands* which are so hard to watch—*yet in full view.*

Our line is almost double what it was last year, and forms an attractive showing upon the main floor.

The prices on the oak and mahogany kinds range from $15.00 by easy stages to $140.00.

SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av. Bet. Adams & Jackson.

A Good Newspaper

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It Should be Reliable.
It Should be Clean.

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